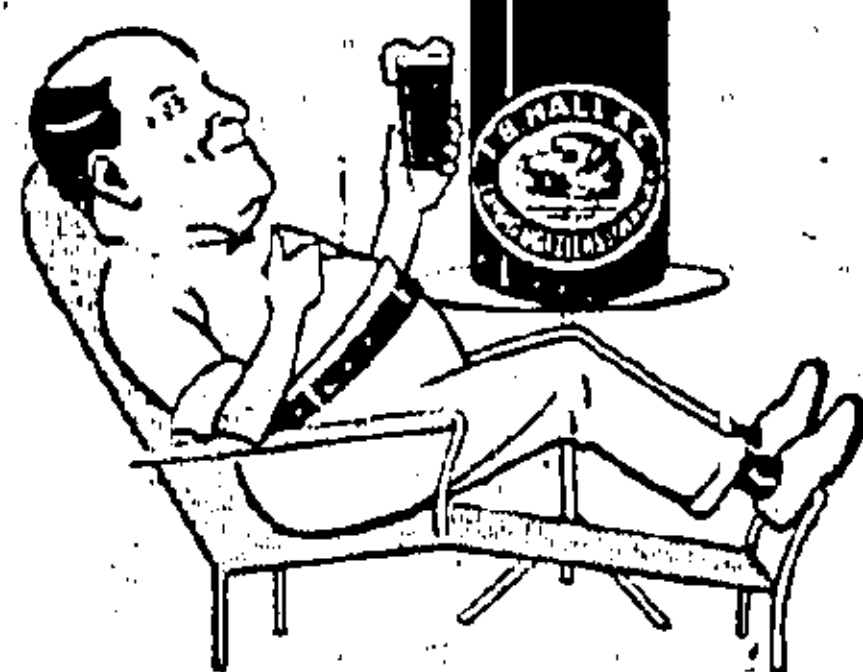


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[7]

THE BUILDING OF A CITY.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.
AS IT IS TO-DAY.

A correspondent writes as follows:-
No man of imagination can visit Wembley Park, the site of the British Empire Exhibition, and come away without an impression of wonder and awe at so vast a preparation. Rather a great city than an Exhibition seems to be in building, a city of great pavilions, with gardens, avenues of shops, theatres, restaurants, all dominated by a vast and splendid edifice, the Empire Stadium, which surely should rank as a wonder of the world.

Already the work is so far advanced that it is possible to realise what the completed Exhibition will be like. I came in by the north entrance, and as I stood on the site of the great gates, I could already see the wide colonnades of shops curving to East and West. This great semi-circle will incidentally provide a covered way from the north entrance into the two main British buildings, the Machinery Hall on the left and the Industrial Hall on the right. It encloses a sunk garden, and across the grass and flowers one's sight will travel to the Grand Avenue between the two great halls, straight on and up to the Stadium on the hill to the south.

UNITED KINGDOM HALLS.
The Machinery Hall and the Industrial Hall are more than half finished. Both are to be ready by August 11th. On pillared brick foundations the reinforced concrete floors have been laid, the main pillars are up, and most of the stanchions and reinforced concrete roof trusses have been erected. One skylight I noticed already in position. These magnificent designed buildings together cover more than 25 acres—the floor space 1,111,000 sq. ft.—and five full-gauge railway tracks have been laid in the Machinery Hall, which, with the help of over-head travelling cranes, will make the placing in position of even the heaviest machinery a comparatively easy task. One line runs also into the Industrial Hall—an important fact for exhibitors who fear that the handling which is an inevitable feature of most exhibitions must frequently lead to damage and delay.

So much headway has been made that one is left with the impression that everything must be finished well in advance of the scheduled time, and the jeremiads of the habitual pessimists, who persistently murmur that it "can't be ready," presumably because "nothing ever is when it ought to be," suddenly sound comic. These gentlemen have perhaps never been to Wembley since the golf links were the chief feature of the landscape.

THE GREAT STADIUM.
I did not stay long in these two halls, imposing though they are. I learned—and marvelled—that the main roof spans in each are 75 ft. wide, and all the others as much as 50. With one eye on the stadium, and as soon as my guide could be persuaded, we left them all behind.

It is difficult to describe this huge arena, because no other building in the world is quite like it. One gazes, and wonders if all Wembley is not part of a dream; if one has not been magically transported through time to some palace of Atlantean giants.
Terrace on lofty terrace stretches up to a huge grey wall, from which rise flag-staffs where standards will soon be flying. On each end rise massive domed towers. There are two staircases up from the ground to the first terrace. On them half a regiment could march in line; the terrace might stage a chariot race. Wide arches lead into a banquetting room where a thousand people can dine together in comfort. Above this is another terrace with dainty tea rooms behind. On summer days there could be nothing pleasanter than to have tea under the awnings, looking out over the bright garden Exhibition grounds, the sound of the orchestra behind faint in one's ears.

I wandered through a maze of great rooms where workmen were feverishly putting the finishing touches to walls and ceilings, through committee rooms, recreation rooms, changing rooms, rooms with shower baths and plunge baths. There is said to be ample accommodation for over a thousand athletes, and I can well believe it. Then I stepped out at last behind the Royal Box and caught sight of the Arena itself.

220 YARDS WITHOUT CORNERS.
The first impression is of a flat oval stretch of startlingly perfect green; green that would take the breath of Augustus John to depict it adequately. Gardeners were rolling and watering it, and huge horse-drawn rollers were moving slowly up and down the wide cinder track that runs all round. On the right a broad low tunnel gate could see the white wall in the right hand it. My guide explained that this was the starting point of the 220 yard straight sprint track, the only straight 220 yards track in Britain. Beneath me, I know, was the great arched way into the arena that runs under the first terrace; further again to the right was the athletes' entrance from their own quarters. All round us, above and below, were seats and stands, row upon row in uncountable numbers. I learned that there will be room for 125,000 spectators; the whole population of a thriving city. I tried to visualise such a multitude, and I confess I failed.

Far overhead, amongst the tapering girders of the roof, strolled workmen carrying tools and ladders, utterly unconcerned. One, I noticed in particular, with a heavy sack over his shoulder, was calmly walking along a steel beam that could hardly have been more than six inches wide. He walked as you or I might walk in safety on a road; yet there was a clear drop beneath him of seventy feet with chairs and concrete steps to receive him if he fell. Once he stopped and shouted over his shoulder some jocular remark to another man behind. I held my breath. But he went whistling on his way. Such men do not know the meaning of giddiness, and I was relieved to hear that only one serious accident has happened since the building started, and then the victim suffered no permanent injury; he is, in fact, back at work again.

DOMINION PAVILIONS.
Higher and higher we climbed until my guide refused to go any further, and I gazed out upon a vast horizon of country and town. Miniature trains crept along the Great Central, the London and North Western, Metropolitan, and the Bakerloo railways, all running either to the North or South stations of the Exhibition. I saw men like ants working on the new Great Central station which is being built in the middle of the Exhibition grounds, and on the enlargement of the Metropolitan Station by the north. (Continued at foot of next column.)

VULGARIZING THE PRESIDENCY.

[FROM "THE NEW YORK TIMES".]

Over the revealing initials "W. A. W." an article in *The Evening Gazette* pleads for treating the President more familiarly. We ought, it seems, to form the habit of speaking of him by his first name. It was a wonderful asset for President Roosevelt to be known universally as "Teddy." Some people referred to President Wilson as "Woodrow," but it is to be feared that, as Mr. William Allen White asserts, this was commonly done "in still derision." Mr. Harding, however, is a man from a country town, where people are known by their first names. According to Mr. White, the President would like to have it applied to him in the White House. Here is the way in which the touching appeal is made:

If the people in considering him would just think of him as one of their own kind, a man of the people, the dear common-dub Americans who is mixed up in his home affairs—a joiner, Elk, Mason, Rotarian, Chamber of Commerce booster, member of the Ad Club, the Retailers' Association, Director of the County Fair, of the Country Club, of the Provident Association, of the Red Cross; Chairman of the Community Chest Drive, delegate to the State convention of most anything, and all-round town booster—in short, "Warren"! The President in the White House is having a sad time getting himself across to the people who have yanked him on to a pedestal and coated him with a plating of austerity because he has vast power. If they only would think of him as Warren!

The argument is that President Harding was used to this sort of unconventional treatment for thirty years in Ohio, and that he consequently feels ill at ease when addressed as if he were a statue on a pedestal in a public park. The old customs of Marion are still close to his heart. He would like to have the "hunch" drop in freely and sit by the fire with him to smoke and talk over the affairs of the nation and the world. As an editor he used to be glad to get the opinion of the "boys," and as President he often feels, if we may believe Mr. White, a longing for the old intimacies and conventionalities of intercourse with plain folks in distress. If everybody would only call him "Warren!"

Doubtless there is something in this point of view which appeals to a common American trait. It was pictured by Lowell when he described "the largelimb'd Goth" of our Western States as a man who delighted to be complimented on his size, and who would slap Caesar's self upon the back and call him "Old Hoss." But there are deeper instincts and feelings of the American people which go counter to this impulse of rude familiarity, and brush it away in the presence of our highest officials. We really don't like to think of them as just ordinary men snatched out the street to be placed temporarily in a great position. Reverence for it is easily transferred to the occupant. Americans do not want their President to lack dignity, at least in public. A proper idealizing motive makes us all desire to see an elevated and distinguished bearing go with distinguished office. There is an old distinction which Coleridge pointed out between "popularizing" and "plebisciting." It is all very well for a President to be simple and jovial and half-fellow-well-met when in slippers, and with his friends in private, but it would be fatal to his authority and injurious to his office if he did not display or assume the grand manner when in the public eye.

We have to consider in this matter what the people look to the President to do. He has to represent the nation. This cannot be done in any down-at-the-heel way. He is expected to furnish watch-words of political action and to exert leadership. Success in either of these functions is impossible to a President who could be claimed by the vulgar as just one of themselves. Mr. William Allen White has written an entertaining if somewhat quizzical article, endeavouring to show that the common man is best fitted to tackle the uncommon job, but his fundamental principle is unsound. The people are glad to think of Mr. Harding as an unpretentious, kindly and friendly man, but they would resent it keenly if everybody took to calling him "Warren." He is more fortunate in having been identified with the dignity of his great office, and the people are following a wise instinctive judgment in preferring the title President Harding.

MR. CLYNES AND RUSSIA.

"PRESENT SYSTEM CANNOT LAST"

Mr. J. R. Clynes, Labour M.P., speaking at a co-operative meeting at Matlock, said that one of the best things that could happen to British trade and industry would be a speedy resumption of trade between Russia and Great Britain. The great co-operative forces in Russia could speedily and easily be linked up with the machinery of co-operative trade in Great Britain. Whatever political changes might occur in Russia, our opportunities for trade with that country should not be neglected, because prior to the war it was one of the countries which helped to cheapen our food and supplied many of the raw materials to several of our leading industries. "I do not think," he said, "that the present political system can last in Russia. It must give place to the gradual exercise and use of democratic action and political institutions."

entrance. On my right, initial work was being done on the site for the Indian building; in front, on either side of the great Avenue, could be seen the sites of the Canadian and Australian buildings, between the two of them the site of the Stadium. New Zealand, Newfoundland, South Africa, Burma—all the Dominion and Colonial sites were pointed out to me, and I learned that the respective governments were themselves carrying out the work of construction on their own pavilions independently of the Exhibition Authorities.

The light was falling as we came away. I listened to a stream of interesting details, facts and figures. So many fifty-seven inch concrete pipes for carrying rain water away, 468,000 tons of bricks, 41,775 tons of ballast, 21,900 tons. But my mind, I fear, was away in the future when this great park will be thronged with thousands on thousands of visitors of every race, colour and language in the world, when Halls and pavilions will be filled with the wealth and splendour of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen, and the empty spaces will be gay with flowers and merry with voices and laughter.

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MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL— A CHARACTER STUDY.

Lord Riddell is writing a series of character studies of living celebrities, in *John o' London's Weekly*. The first deals with Mr. Winston Churchill:—

No man has been more criticised than Mr. Churchill. Some people excite criticism, and he is one of them. The repeat Princeps Bibesco's clever epigram, "Winston digs up his faults and throws them at you, whereas most people leave you to do the digging." The details of his amazing career are well known. As yet only fifty, he has played many great parts—soldier, newspaper correspondent, author, painter, orator, aviator, politician, Cabinet Minister, and all with distinction. His war dispatches were brilliant. Before he was thirty he had written one of the best biographies in the language and sold it for £8,000. He early made a reputation as a speaker. He was a Cabinet Minister at thirty-two. For eighteen years he has taken a leading part in national affairs, and has been one of the storm centres in British politics. What are the qualities which have made it possible for him to do these great things?

First, his undoubted courage. Second, his mental and physical energy. He is supposed to be delicate. His pallid face, due to a white skin, and his stooping shoulders are misleading. In fact, he is strong and muscular, with a vigorous and resilient nervous system, which enables him to stand great strain and bear heavy mental burdens. Third, his industry. He is a prodigious, painstaking, and tireless worker, with an active brain for planning, scheming, and contriving. Before he rises in the morning, he covers page after page with his neat handwriting, and this is only the prelude of his day's work. But he is energetic physically as well as mentally. Such strenuous recreations as polo appeal to him, and he was for some time an enthusiastic aviator. He is an omnivorous reader, with the art of picking out books that matter and the things that matter in books.

Fourth, his imagination. His teeming brain is full of original ideas about all sorts of subjects. Nothing is too great or too small to engage his attention. Fifth, his logical powers. His mind is essentially logical; and he is always ready with convincing arguments to support his proposals or to defeat his opponents. Sixth, his rhetorical powers. He is a master of rhetoric, or the art of arranging arguments so as to suit the purpose in hand.

Seventh, his power of words. He has a passion for sonorous phrases, and can make words glitter on the page like diamonds. In short, he has the rare gift of style. He will take any pains to find the right word, and when he hears a new one that takes his fancy will carefully store it away for future use. Eighth, his remarkable factual and verbal memory, enabling him to remember dry facts or to reel off snatches of poetry, prose, or popular songs.

Ninth, his sense of humour. Tenth, his confidence in himself and his opinions. Politicians regard themselves as social doctors. A doctor who has no confidence in his remedies is rarely a success, and so it is, I suppose, with politicians.

WHAT WINSTON LACKS.

It may well be asked how it is that so gifted a man does not enjoy universal confidence. The answer is that some people distrust his judgment and regard him as too impulsive. The judgment of a politician is, however, a highly controversial question. His critics think him always wrong and his admirers invariably right. Unfortunately, there is no impartial tribunal to decide. We can only leave it to history, but even historians may not be impartial, or, if impartial, may not know the facts. When all is said, judgment is largely a matter of experience, and most people with strong opinions have to make their mistakes while gaining it. Perhaps Mr. Churchill is too prone to rely on logical argument. He takes a set of facts as he sees them, and argues with great and convincing power to a conclusion. But, as we all know, the practical affairs of life take strange and illogical courses. Practical problems differ from mathematical propositions. There is usually the one fact more, and the feasibility of human experiments cannot be gauged by logic or mathematics.

From the point of view of Eugenics, it would be interesting to analyse Mr. Churchill's qualities, in order to endeavour to trace them to his various distinguished ancestors. A descendant of the great Duke of Marlborough, he is the son of a brilliant American lady, and to her great physical and mental vitality he no doubt owes much of his remarkable vigour. Mr. Churchill's conception of the State is characteristic. It is all for England—British trade and British prestige—the things that made the Empire. He is also for general happiness and contentment. He visualises a well-fed, well-housed people with a gallant, intellectual, and debonair upper class, presided over by the Royal Family and a benevolent, all-wise Government. He loves the drama and pageantry of life—brave deeds, handsome men, beautiful women, and clever people who have done great things, or who, as he thinks, have the capacity to do them.

In private life Mr. Churchill has great qualities. He is a loyal and sterling friend and a delightful, amusing companion. He is blessed with a most charming wife to whom he is devoted, and he is an admirable father who takes the keenest interest in his children's education.

One of the most interesting political problems of the present day is: "What is Mr. Churchill's future?"

Irish traders regard with alarm the Free State Government's decision to impose a 33.13 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on large classes of British goods imported into Ireland. The opinion is expressed that in the case of motor-cars the duty means the handing over of a monopoly of import to the American manufacturer.

RUBBER NERVES.

A VIEW OF THE RUBBER SITUATION.

We have heard, says the *Straits Times* that, because rubber is below 50 cents, pessimism is creeping over a considerable part of the Malayan community. They see it at 25 cents, in the past and cannot be persuaded that it is not in the future. Whether we can restore equanimity to these troubled souls we do not know, but restriction, which has given us an average 30 cents per lb. on the unrestricted rate, has a good deal to fight against. There are forged coupons, but these, thanks to efficient administration, have not had much effect, and forgery may cease to pay. There is smuggling on a very big scale, and strong measures, we believe, are being concerted against it. At all events, we may be able to prevent rubber, produced in Malaya and then smuggled out, being brought in again boldly and sold at our public auctions. Above all, however, there is the simple fact that every man thought of his own interest and strove to get the biggest "standard production" certificate he possibly could. Consequently, the standard production of Malaya exceeds by about 60,000 tons the biggest one-year crop of the Malay Peninsula has ever produced, and that goes a long way towards explaining the high rate of export under restriction. In spite of all this, we believe that the system will preserve the industry from destruction, and nothing has been more gratifying than to see the perfectly sane view which the really able business men of America have taken of our policy. They know that when a commodity price falls below the cost of production, the means of producing that commodity will naturally and inevitably shrink. Also they know that it is impossible to increase the supply of rubber as rapidly as the supply of most other things. If 25 per cent. of the power to produce rubber in Malaya were lost, it is almost an absolute certainty that, long before new plantations could be developed, there would be a desperate rubber famine, with prices mounting into the tens of shillings in 1910. Also they know that, when the famine came, America would be the heaviest sufferer. If restriction saves all the planted area it serves America quite as well as it serves Malaya.

As long as there is a huge stock of rubber in the United Kingdom, and at the end of February the quantity was 78,553 tons—more by about 2,000 tons than at the corresponding date a year ago—as long, we say, as that huge block of undigested rubber remains, there will always be liability to nervousness and a tendency for prices to go down. Actually it is less of a menace than it seems. So large a part of it is under American control, that it should be counted as American rather than English stock. But it is not very easy to earmark it or to say when it may be cast upon the market in order to make a better market to buy in. Let us briefly repeat our explanation. A wants to buy ten thousand tons of rubber. He dumps five thousand tons of his own stock upon the market and prices promptly slump, whereupon A promptly buys back his dump and the ten thousand additional tons he is in need of. It can be made a highly profitable game, and until we get a superior organisation with a Central Selling Agency which will eliminate all weak holders and be in possession of full and accurate information about demand and supply in all parts of the world, we shall never quite get away from the effects of it on our business. There is just one sound course to pursue. It is to stand loyally by the Stevenson system, and eliminate by drastic measures against forgers and smugglers all risks of leakage. We commented a few days ago on the position of American trade. The popular view, as far as the rubber trade is concerned, is that demand will be brisk. One writer says, that over 11,000,000 cars are in use and that 3,000,000 new cars will be built this year. Therefore, he says, at least 40 million tyres will be wanted, or 6 million more than in 1922. The same writer mentions that the boot and shoe trade is very active and "will run a full ticket all through the year in order to renew stocks." While we do not anticipate the high boom which is confidently predicted in some quarters we have very little doubt that 1923 will be a better year than its predecessor. All it is necessary to bear in mind is that we, on this side, have gambled on the assumption of a very big trade. The Stevenson Committee fixed 60% as the rate of production on the standard of 1919-20. Actually we are working on a theory of production far exceeding that figure and the individual producers are doing their very utmost not to help the policy of restriction which is saving them out to get all their own for themselves. Nothing could more conclusively demonstrate the futility of hopes built upon a mere voluntary system. With all the authority of law and Government seeking to promote harmonious and mutually advantageous effort, the industry presents a panorama of self-seeking scramble. We are for the industry, but very much more we are for the country, and it is for the country's sake, above all, that the Stevenson policy must be safeguarded.

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Cements	28 1/2
China Providents	21 1/2
Dairy Farms	21 1/2
Watsons	18 1/2
Hongkong Electric	33 1/2
China Lights	14 1/2
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"Everybody needs one!"



Remington Portable

SMALL—STURDY—STRONG—HANDY—EFFICIENT—DEPENDABLE

STANDARD KEYBOARD.

VISIBLE WRITING.

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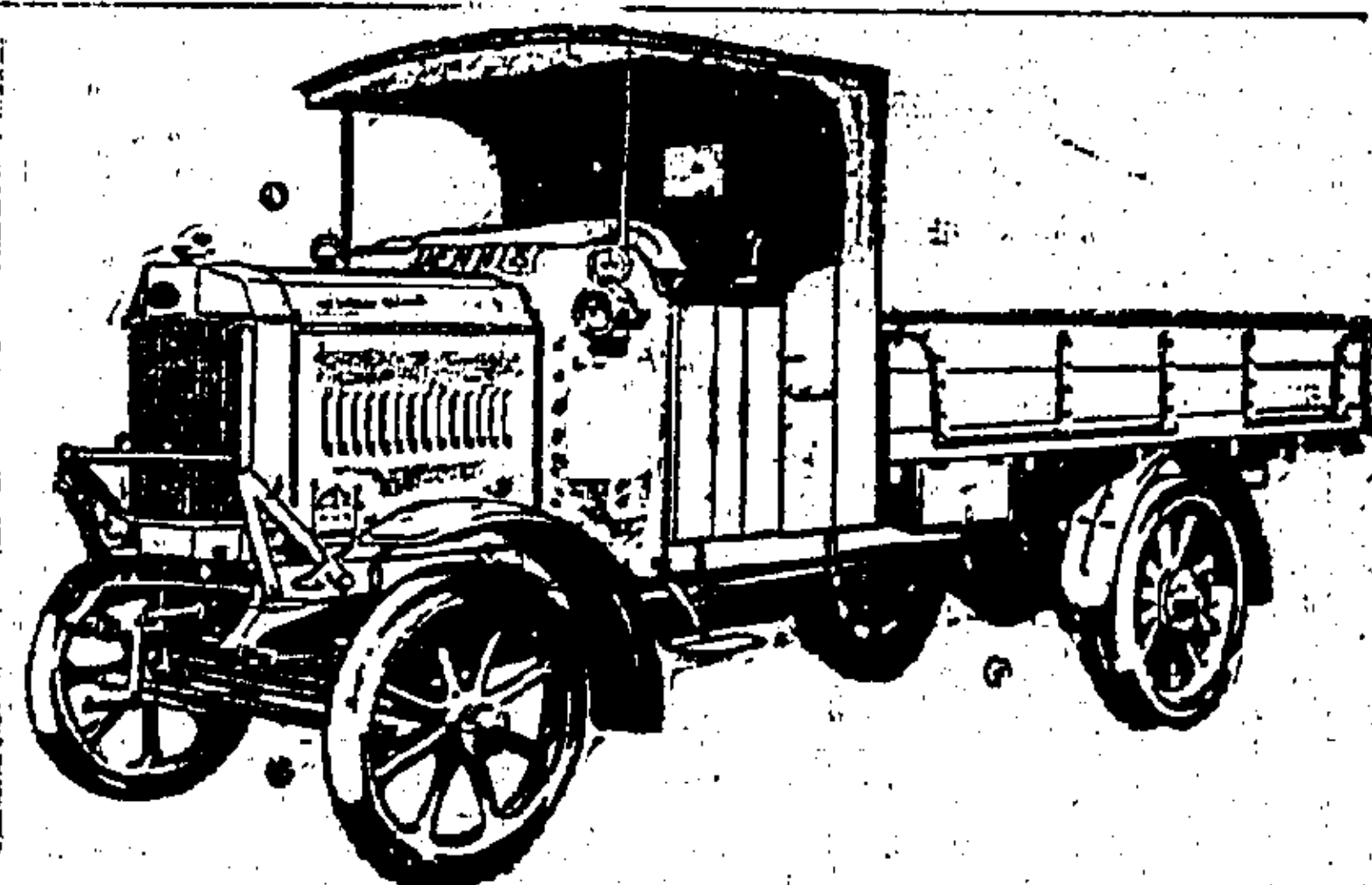
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For Particulars Apply to Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China:—

ALEX. ROSS & CO. (CHINA), LTD.,

Bank of China Buildings,

Telephone: Central 2487.

HONGKONG.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE above Hotel, which is at present being renovated, will be completed by the 31st May, 1923.

At the request of several patrons, the Management is prepared to quote rates for a limited number of rooms on the following basis as from the 1st June, 1923:—

2 Persons \$400 Per Month.

1 Person \$275 Per Month.

Inclusive of room with self-contained bath, all meals (which may be taken either at the Hongkong Hotel or Repulse Bay Hotel), also transportation by Motor Coach to and from Town.

Applications can be made at the Hongkong Hotel Office.

T. A. BARRY,

Assistant General Manager,

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

THORNYCROFT

AND CO. LTD.
SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS,
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)
UP TO 50 KNOTS.
TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS.
MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES 8 TO 90 H.P.
MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 6 TONS.
WATER-TUBE BOILERS.

For Quotation, Apply—
ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING,
SHANGHAI.

A Few

"BURBERRY" RAINCOATS

Slightly Spotted but otherwise Perfect

NOTE
THE PRICE \$57.50
Usual Price \$55.00.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.



THE SEASON'S SMARTEST SILK JUMPERS

DESIGNS TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

PRICES FROM \$12.50 TO \$21.00 EACH.

FINE SILK HOSE

FROM \$2.00 TO \$3.25 PER PAIR.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

RELIABLE SUN HELMETS

WHITEAWAY'S

REAL CORK: GOOD SHAPE AND STYLE
Covered Good Drill and Fitted with a Full White Puggaree.



11.50

13.50

BEWARE OF CHEAP AND WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.
DO YOUR SHOPPING AT

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

GENT'S OUTFITTERS
20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
(NEXT TO JARDINE'S CORNER)
HONGKONG.

THE SMUGGLING OF NARCOTICS

COMMENTS BY ANTI-OPIMUM ASSOCIATION.

With reference to the conviction of a London merchant in connection with the supply of a large quantity of morphia and cocaine seized in Hongkong harbour last year the Secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association at Peking writes: "The full details of the Humphrey narcotic smuggling case, and its culmination in a conviction at Hongkong, so generously published in several papers of May 1st, raises the question where did Humphrey obtain the 2,400 ounces of morphia and 2,500 ounces of cocaine? Had the seizure been made at a Chinese port, the International Anti-Opium Association Peking would have received through the courtesy of the Inspector General of Customs samples of the labels attached to the consignment, thereby indicating the source of manufacture if not the process of purchase, but we have not the labels. This much, however, can be said, that it is difficult to imagine that morphia was of British manufacture, unless it had first been supplied upon certificate demand to some foreign country, and had then found its way into a European bonded warehouse. The British Dangerous Drugs Act on the one hand and the operation since September, 1923, of the League of Nations import and export certificate system, make it well nigh impossible that Humphrey could have purchased in England or Scotland."

On the other hand, until the League have finished their estimate of the world's yearly narcotic demand for medical purposes, there can be no effective control of production. As things exist now, there is no limit to manufacture, and no limit to export, so long as the certificate from a foreign Government is presented authorizing the demand. Great Britain's yearly production of about 600,000 ounces of morphia is almost sufficient for the entire world's medical use, yet there are other countries, such as Germany, Japan, Switzerland, etc. behind her in the amount they produce yearly. Over production must lead to illicit traffic. Of one fact we can, however, be certain, namely that the 2,500 ounces of cocaine was not British. Great Britain does not manufacture it. Europe (particularly Switzerland), Japan and South America claim this privilege."

Further, in looking over my drawerful of seized labels for the last three years, I find only in a rare instance is British morphia put up in crystal form, it is generally in powder, and never in cube form. We know the two countries which specialise in cubes and crystals. As it has been shown in the trial that Humphrey was prepared to receive orders up to 1,000 lbs. a year as in his contract with the Tong Sui Brothers, it supports our contention that Bonded Warehouses in Europe are the receiving and distributing centres. "British morphia may be exported under the most stringent adherence to the League Certificate, having accepted the certificate of demand under government seal for another country, and yet once it leaves England, who knows its destination? England has fulfilled the law to the letter, but that does not prevent the export reaching a bonded warehouse there to wait some other transshipment."

The true dumping of narcotics is in the Bonded Warehouse, and a trafficker like Humphrey can help himself. The recent seizure in Shanghai on board a Japanese steamer of narcotics from three different countries confirms this. The Advisory and Technical Committee for Communications and Transit of the League of Nations is endeavouring to remedy the present free port abuse, and have adopted the following resolutions both with regard to opium and narcotics:

(a) If the consignment is sent with a through bill of lading made out to a final destination via the free port, the country of origin must not, in such a case, despatch the opium unless the country of destination has given the through bill of lading has given the necessary guarantees mentioned in the Opium Convention.

(b) If, according to the bill of lading, the free port is the final destination of the consignment, the consignment should not be despatched by the country of origin unless the Sovereign State of the port has given the same guarantees. In such a case the free port is considered, in respect of the guarantee alone, as being on exactly the same footing as any other part of the territory of that state.

INCORRIGIBLE!

"Do you beat him yourself?" asked Mr. Lindsay, at the Magistrate's yesterday, of a Chinese lady who charged her young nephew with stealing \$50 and a gold ring.

"Yes, I do, and often," replied the lady, "but it has no effect."

"Does your husband lend a hand?" queried Mr. Lindsay.

"Yes, but it's no good," said the woman sadly; "he has got into bad company."

"Well then we shall see what the Court Sergeant can do. He will have ten strokes," replied his Worship. To the boy he said: "You are going to have a good beating now, so try and behave yourself in future."

A SAD DAY FOR THE "FUNG'S."

Whether there is any family connection in the two cases related below we do not know. The addresses given in the police reports are not identical, but it is a striking coincidence that two women of the name of Fung Chuen should attempt to commit suicide by opium poisoning on the same day. In one case a concubine named Fung Chuen, aged 22 years, was removed to the Government Civil Hospital by her master suffering from opium poisoning said to have been self-administered. She lived at No. 22A, Aberdeen Street. In the other case, Fung Chuen, a married woman, aged 28 years, and residing at No. 15, Wing Woo Lane, was removed to the Public Mortuary by the Tung Wah Hospital authorities. She died from the effects of opium poisoning, also said to be self-administered.

THE WARFARE IN KWANGTUNG.

The Cantonese forces have recaptured Shuhing, on the West River.

Nothing of any moment is reported from the North River, but as there are reports of the Kwangsi and Northern troops withdrawing from Shihkwan to another line of defence it seems premature yet to say that the fighting is all over in the province.

NEW CANTON OFFICIALS.

A mandate by Mr. Sun Yat Sen appoints Liao Chung Hoi to succeed Hsu Shao Tsung as Civil Governor of Kwangtung; Tang Chak Yu to relieve Eng Hok Fong as Salt Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi; and Yeh Kung Cho to act as Minister of Finance in the Headquarters of the Generalissimo.

The Canton Daily News furnishes the following information concerning the new officials:—

The new Civil Governor, Mr. Liao, has been connected with the financial interest and affairs of Kwangtung and South China for many years. He was Provincial Commissioner of Finance under the Hu Han Min administration in Canton, 1912-1913; Cheng Chiang Ming administration, 1920-1921; Minister of Finance of the Constitutional Government, 1920-1922; under Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Mr. Liao was for a time chief of the finance division of the Military Government in 1917-1918, when Dr. Sun first inaugurated the constitutionalist movement in South China.

The new Salt Commissioner, Mr. Tang, is a well-known overseas Chinese and an active member and worker of the Kuomintang. He was one time director of the bureau of mines under the Constitutional Government. Mr. Tang is now chairman of the Kuomintang in Kwangtung.

The new Financial Minister, Mr. Yeh, is a prominent Cantonese who served to the Peking Government as its Minister of Communications and of Commerce and Industry, and has gained him no little fame in China the last few years. He is an intimate friend of Liang Shi Yi.

MESSRS. REISS & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

APPOINTMENT OF A LIQUIDATOR IN SHANGHAI.

At H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on May 4th, his Honour Judge Grahn granted an application by the Shanghai branch of Messrs. Reiss & Co. for the appointment of the Official Receiver as provisional liquidator. Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for Messrs. Reiss & Co., and Mr. A. Covey in his capacity as acting Official Receiver.

Mr. Wright said that in addition to the appointment of the Official Receiver as provisional liquidator, the company requested that Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. E. M. Ross might be appointed as special managers. A petition for the company to be wound up had been presented in accordance with the Companies Consolidation Act of 1923. The petition stated that the nominal capital of the company whose registered office were in Manchester, was £1,250,000 divided into 1,250,000 shares of £1 each. Of these 686,454 had been issued and the amount paid up was £286,454. The object of the company's establishment was to acquire and take over all the business carried on in China, England and elsewhere under the style of Reiss Bros., L. Reiss Bros. & Co. and Reiss & Co., Ltd., and all or any part of the liabilities of the proprietors of that business in connection therewith, except the business carried on at present at Liverpool and also that of underwriting in London, and to adopt the agreement referred to in Clause 2 of the company's articles of association. The company had considerable assets in China and elsewhere. In carrying on its business it had incurred many debts and was indebted to divers persons in a large sum of money and had been unable to pay its debts. An affidavit by Angus Murray Cannan, acting manager in Shanghai, stated that the company was indebted in large sums to various creditors, which sums the company was unable to pay.

The petition to wind up the company, Mr. Wright went on, had been filed on April 25th in the Palatine County Court, Manchester. Following the appointment of an official receiver as liquidator, cables instructions appointing Mr. Ross and Mr. Lowe to act as agents had been received.

The Judge said that he would grant the application in the terms of the motion.

The Official Receiver applied to his Lordship to appoint Mr. Lowe and Mr. Ross, of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, as special managers, the former of the estate and business of the company at Canton, and in the case of Mr. Ross of the company's affairs within the limits of the China Order in Council, with the exception of Canton. It was also requested that they be at liberty to employ Messrs. Holyok, Massey & Co., Ltd., to assist them; that they should pay April salaries to the company's staff; raise £10,000 to meet current expenses; sublet premises of the company in China; retain barristers and solicitors; employ Messrs. Holyok, Massey & Co., Ltd., to inspect financials; employ a requisite engineering staff, clerks and servants; and open a bank or banks' account. From his investigations, the Official Receiver said he was satisfied that the nature of the business of the company, and the interests of creditors and contributors required the appointment of special managers.

Both applications were granted by his Lordship, who stated that the date of appointment of the special managers would be as from yesterday.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Definitive Certificate No. 5/28, 6859 dated 31st December, 1920, for 35 Shares numbered 24019 to 24053, £7500 to £7593, £4508 to £4511, £3343 to £3387; Provisional Certificate No. 5/768 dated 30th May, 1921, for 11 Shares, numbered 130243 to 130253 and Provisional Certificate No. 5/71045 for 1 Share numbered 131429 all registered in the name of Mr. SIN YEE SICKQUA are reported to have been destroyed by fire; and should these certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 13th day of May, 1923, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Definitive Certificate No. 5/28, 6859 and Provisional Certificate Nos. 5/768 and 5/71045 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th April, 1923. [706]

HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

ISSUE OF 55,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF \$10 EACH (\$2.50 PAID UP).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Call of \$2.50 per Share on Each of the 55,000 Shares allotted on the 8th day of November, 1922, has been made by the Company, and that such Call will be payable to the Company's Bankers, TAN HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, at Hongkong, on the 15th day of MAY, 1923. For and on behalf of the HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.
F. J. EASTERBROOK,
Acting Secretary.

Dated the 24th day of April, 1923. [705]

PARTICULARS OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

No. 13, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee

PUBLIC AUCTION, IN ONE LOT

ON MONDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF MAY, 1923, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

By MESSRS. LAMBERT BROTHERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THE property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2180 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2180 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises at 1 at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS

Solicitors, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, and

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS

Auctioneers, 1287.

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THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE HONGKONG COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911-1921).

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....\$750,000.

DIRECTORS:
HENRY BIRKETT, of 10, Ice House Street, Hongkong (Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Moxon and TAYLOR, Share and General Brokers), Chairman.

MAHOMED REMAZEE, of Prince's Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, Merchant.

SUM PAK MING, of The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Prince's Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, Merchant.

CHAN LIM PAB, of 15, Peak Road, Hongkong, Merchant.

CHAU SIU KI, of 8, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, Merchant.

ALBERT HENRY ROWE, General Manager, of The United Motor Co., Ltd., 33-3, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, (Managing Director).

FREDERICK ELLIS, of Messrs. F. Ellis & Co., 10, Ice House Street, Hongkong, Sharebrokers.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

AUDITORS:
Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Building, Hongkong.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Prince's Building, Hongkong.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
Nos. 33-35, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above named Company is issuing a Prospectus dated the Seventh day of May, 1923 (a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies) inviting Subscriptions at Par for 48,000 Shares in the Company of \$10 each, payable as to \$2.50 on allotment and the balance by instalments not exceeding \$2.50 each as and when required. Of these 44,000 Shares have been underwritten.

The Subscription List will be Opened on THURSDAY, the 10th day of MAY, 1923, and will close on or before FRIDAY, the 11th day of MAY, 1923.

Copies of the full Prospectus and Form of Application can be obtained at the Office of the Company, or from the Company's Solicitors or Bankers.

This Notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe for Shares and application will only be received on the footing of the full Prospectus and in the Form issued therewith.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1923.

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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The agenda of the meeting of the Council to-morrow includes the following business:—

TOBACCO DUTIES.

Resolution under section 7 of the Tobacco Ordinance, 1910:—

Resolved that on and after the 11th day of May, 1933, the duties payable upon tobacco heretofore or hereafter imported into or manufactured in the Colony shall be as follows, namely:—

(a) Cigars valued at not less than \$1.25 per lb.	\$2.50
(b) Cigars valued at not less than \$2.10 per lb.	1.50
(c) Cigars valued at not less than \$1.50 per lb.	.70
(d) Cigars valued at not less than \$0.70 per lb.	.50
(e) Tobacco, cigarettes and snuff valued at not less than \$1.00 per lb.	1.50
(f) Tobacco, cigarettes and snuff valued at less than \$1.00 and not less than \$1.10 per lb.	.70
(g) Tobacco, cigarettes and snuff valued at less than \$1.10 per lb. and not less than \$0.60 per lb.	.50
(h) Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff of any other kind not herein otherwise provided for	.30

CHINESE RESTAURANT LICENCES.

Resolution under section 38 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911:—

Resolved that the scale of fees payable for Chinese Restaurant Licences as specified in the Second Schedule to the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, Ordinance No. 9 of 1911, shall, with effect from the 31st day of December, 1932, be repealed and that the following scale shall be substituted therefor:—

Chinese Restaurant Licence:—	
when the valuation of the premises occupied is:	
under \$300	\$ 250
\$300 or over, but under \$2,000	300
\$2,000 or over, but under \$5,000	1,000
\$5,000 or over, but under \$10,000	2,000
\$10,000 or over	3,000

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for police supervision of certain persons.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to authorise the imposition of fees for the issue of certificates to Chinese proceeding to foreign countries.

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900. (It is proposed to take this Bill through all its stages at this meeting.)

First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Hongkong.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to provide for the carrying on of the work formerly carried on by certain German societies and persons in the Colony of Hongkong, and to deal with certain property formerly held or administered by, or used in connection with the work of, such societies and persons in the Colony of Hongkong, and to provide for the control of the persons by whom the said work is to be carried on. (Will not be proceeded with at this meeting.)

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The welcome rains of the latter half of April have brought about an appreciable improvement in the Water Supply outlook, for while the loss in the Island reservoirs during March amounted to 174 million gallons, in April it was only 87 million. At Kowloon the loss during March was 63 million while during April the consumption just balanced the inflow. On the 1st May the reservoirs supplying the City contained 494 million gallons against 697 million gallons on the same date last year. The consumption was 174 million gallons against 237 million during April last year. The supply this year was intermittent in all Rialer main districts and constant in April, 1932. At Kowloon the storage is 118 million gallons against 54 million gallons last year. Waterworks extensions are in progress both on the island and at Kowloon. A catchwater is being built to intercept the water from the Stanley hills, and take it to the Taitan Tuk reservoir, and on the other side the Kowloon catchwater is being lengthened for about 9 miles.

THE ATTACK ON SERGT. DOWSE.

MAN CHARGED WITH SHOOTING.

As a sequel to the recent shooting affray in Shing Wong Street when Sergt. Dowse was wounded whilst searching suspects, a man named Wu Lun Fan was charged with shooting at the Sergeant on May 3rd with intent to murder.

Detective Inspector Eames asked for a week's remand and this was granted.

Arising out of the police investigations into the shooting affray a further charge of having been concerned in an armed robbery in Connaught Road West in February last was also preferred against the man. He is alleged to have been one of a gang of robbers who raided the West Point Offices of the Hongkong Wharf and Company in Chinese New Year's Eve.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

ESTIMATES FOR 1934: A KOWLOON MARKET.

DEPARTURE OF THE HON. MR. T. L. PERKINS.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at Post Office Buildings yesterday afternoon, the President (Mr. G. R. Sayer) being in the chair.

THE ESTIMATES.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report of the Committee on the proposals in the Estimates for 1934, said he had circulated the proposals to members of the Board, and would not, therefore, deal with them in detail. He mentioned that there was a subsidiary report which, he understood had been subjected to an amendment subscribed to by members of the Board. At the time he was not in a position to subscribe to it himself, but in connection therewith he had since recommended an increase in the staff of medical officers in the Colony. He was pleased to be able to announce that he was now able to agree to the appointment of one additional Medical Officer of Health for the year 1934, and the appointment had been provided for in the estimates.

In reply to Dr. Kock, the President stated that the new officer would commence his duties at the commencement of the year 1934, and not before.

The President went on to point out that he had not attempted to strike new ground in any way for the next year. All the proposals for additional personnel, stores, and for constructional work appeared to be absolutely necessary merely to keep pace with development on both sides of the Harbour. The provisions included three additional inspectors. Two were to work over at Kowloon. One was necessitated by the large amount of building that was proceeding on that side of the water lately. The other Kowloon inspector would be required for supervision of scavenging, and the third inspector was to take over the south side of the Island of Hongkong, making Aberdeen his headquarters.

Referring to what he described as "special expenditure" the President mentioned the sum of \$1,000 for exhumation at the cemetery of Mata-wai.

The Estimates also contained provision for three additional meat vans for Hongkong. It was his intention to move the two vans used for conveying meat from Kennedy Town to the Central Market over to Kowloon. They were rather too heavy for the streets of Victoria, and would prove extremely useful conveying meat from the slaughter house at Kowloon to Yau-mat and other districts. For Hongkong he was asking for three lighter vans.

The estimates further provided for two more water carts, but this was a matter which would not be dealt with till the water situation was a little more relieved. All these items were extremely important, and he had found some difficulty in determining which was the most urgent of them all.

There were also recommendations regarding dust stations. It was very obvious that they should have dust stations placed at various intervals along the waterfront on both sides of the harbour, and at the present time they were rather short of these stations. Another item in the estimates was that of latrines. In a large town like Victoria, where there were a great number of upper floors in tenement houses without latrines, it was very obvious that the Board was under an obligation to see that they were put in as soon as possible.

With reference to markets, the President said they were all aware that no fresh food was allowed to be sold anywhere else in the Colony than in the markets, and therefore it was the duty of the Board to see that sufficient markets were provided.

The President moved the adoption of the Committee's report.

Dr. Kock seconded the motion, and expressed the hope that the works the President had touched upon would be put through with as much expedition as possible.

Mr. Wong Kwong Tin remarked that the population of the Kowloon Peninsula made it plain that more markets were needed on that side of the water. He thought a permanent market should be erected in Kowloon City in place of the temporary market now in existence on the reclamation at Kowloon Bay. This reclamation was progressing rapidly. There were about a hundred houses there, and a population of three thousand people. As the present market was in such an unhealthy condition he suggested that the Government should put up a more permanent and sanitary one.

The President: What about the site? Mr. Wong replied that the Government had already provided a site covering about 9,000 square feet.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

COURT MARTIALS.

INCIDENT WHILST ON PARADE.

A District Court Martial was held at Murray Barracks yesterday for the trial of Pte. Stanley Williams who was charged with threatening violence to a superior officer, using insubordinate language and with using threatening language. The offence was alleged to have taken place on April 10th while accused was on parade under Lance-Sergeant Lyon.

SOLDIER CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

The Court also heard a charge brought against Pte. Cyril Rowe of the King's Regiment of 'attempting' to commit suicide.

Evidence given by Pte. Whaley was to the effect that after "lights out" on the night of April 21st he heard a strange noise and switching on a flash light saw the accused hanging from an overcoat rack above his cot suspended by a belt, a rifle sling and a piece of rope. Pte. Whaley shouted to the other occupants of the room and with their assistance he cut accused down, who was apparently unconscious and could not speak.

The defence was that Rowe's mind, at the time of the attempt, was unbalanced.

The decisions of the Court in both cases will be promulgated in due course. The Court was composed of:—Brevet-Major Hyland, M.C. (president), Capt. E. C. Cross and Lieut. Aucott.

IMPUDENT THEFT.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S WATCH STOLEN.

For stealing a watch from Sub-Inspector Cotton's dining-room at No. 81, Caine Road, a carpenter's apprentice was yesterday morning ordered by Mr. Lindell to receive two strokes of the cane. A carpenter, who was working with the apprentice at the time, was discharged.

It appears that the carpenter and his apprentice were repairing the dining-room door and, during the morning, the house boy noticed that the watch, which had been left on the mantel-piece, was missing. The watch was later discovered in a dinner wagon in the ground floor quarters which were vacant at the time.

The President protested that this site was reserved for other utility purposes. Mr. Wong said if this were so, he would suggest that the Kai Tak Company, the proprietors of the Reclamation, be asked to build a market themselves and meet all the expenses, on condition that they received the rent.

The President pointed out that this course would be out of the question because it was against the law. A temporary market had been in existence in Kowloon City for some time, but it did not do sufficient business to justify a more permanent erection just yet.

Mr. Wong replied that the present market was so inadequate to the needs that the stall holders were unable to get shelter from the rain and sun, while not long ago a very small typhoon sufficed to blow certain of the stalls down.

Dr. Ozorio said there was one little amendment that he would like to make if he could. That was that the Government be recommended to provide for expenditure on antitoxia for the purpose of checking the spread of diphtheria.

The President suggested that was more a question for the Medical Department to deal with, and offered to suggest it to that department if Dr. Ozorio would be satisfied.

The offer was accepted, and the motion put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

ABSENT FROM DUTY.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. J. Woodman) was authorised by the Board to act for the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. W. W. Pearce) whilst the latter gentleman is temporarily absent from duty.

PENDING DEPARTURE OF THE HON. MR. PERKINS.

Before the general business of the meeting concluded the President reminded members that this was the last time they would have the pleasure of the company of the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins. Mr. Perkins was shortly proceeding to England in order to enjoy a well earned retirement, and he felt sure they would all concur in wishing him *bon voyage*, and many years of life in which to enjoy his retirement. To the President personally it was a matter of deep regret that he would be losing Mr. Perkins, for that gentleman had many times been of great assistance in solving problems which had engaged the attention of the Department. He also wished to thank him for the very regular attendances he had made at the meetings of the Board.

The Hon. Mr. Perkins thanked the President for his kind remarks. Very cordial relations, he said, had always existed between himself and the Board, and he had always received both at the hands of the members and of the President the most courteous treatment. He fully reciprocated all the President had said, and wished the Board every success in their efforts to keep Hongkong in the position of being the finest city in the Far East.

Those present at the meeting were the President (Mr. G. R. Sayer), Dr. W. V. M. Forth, the Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins, Dr. Ozorio, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Dr. W. J. Woodman, (Acting Medical Officer of Health), and the Secretary (Mr. J. A. Fraser).

SEVEN YOUNG FILIPINO STOWAWAYS.

LIFE ABROAD NOT SO ATTRACTIVE AS REPRESENTED.

Seven Filipinos, six of whom were under the age of 20 years, appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at Magistrate's yesterday on a charge of having stowed away on the s.s. *President Lincoln*, which arrived in Hongkong from Manila on Sunday.

The defendants were: Alfredo Anabati (18), Guillermo Tolosa (20), Surfin Kochall (17), Ciriano Acibucbe (19), Pedro Larito (25), Fernin Castillo (20) and Alipo Soliman (19).

The first defendant in reply to the Magistrate said the second defendant and himself were on their way to America. They went on board the vessel on Friday afternoon and on the same evening when the vessel was well on its way for Hongkong they showed themselves to the Chief Officer and told him they were willing to pay their fares. The second defendant corroborated this statement and, in reply to the Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Spear, said that these two had \$300 between them.

The second defendant also added that he had recently come back from America, and that he was still at College.

Asked what school he attended he gave the name of the De La Salle College in Manila. He had come back from Manila about two months ago.

The third defendant, the youngest of the group pleaded to be sent back to Manila. He had no intention of stowing away, but he was persuaded to do so by the vivid description of life abroad given to him by another man. He had a job in Manila and he would willingly go back to it.

The other four defendants pleaded "guilty."

Addressing all seven defendants, His Worship said: You are not the first lot to come before me in this way. The last lot were sent to prison for a month. If this thing is not stopped I shall have to send people like you to prison for a longer period. When you get to Manila you had better tell others so. Now you are in a serious position. Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 were all found stowed away in the ship. I am going to sentence them to one month's imprisonment with hard labour each. No. 3 was found amongst the passengers without having paid his fare. I am going to sentence him to 14 days with hard labour. As to Nos. 1 and 2, I believe their story. I don't think they had any intention of defrauding the Shipping Company. I accept their excuse and will remand them in police custody pending some arrangements being made to send them back to Manila.

Sub-Inspector Spear said he could arrange that. The Magistrate ordered these two to pay the Company \$15 each for their fare and fined them \$25 each.

STOWAWAYS' TRIP TO CANADA AND BACK.

NOT DISCOVERED UNTIL ARRIVAL AT VANCOUVER.

On arrival of the s.s. *Empress of Asia*, on Monday two Chinese stowaways were handed over to the Police. They had done the round trip with the vessel, which left here on March 22nd and arrived in Vancouver on April 6th.

Sub-Inspector Spear informed Mr. Wood, at the Magistrate's yesterday, that the stowaways were not discovered until the ship arrived at Vancouver. They were then handed over to the Emigration Authorities who ordered their return to Hongkong by the same boat.

His Worship decided to remand the case until this morning, advising the first officer, who was present in Court, to consult his Company as to the advisability of obtaining legal advice on the case. The men were apparently not stowaways on the return journey.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

FILIPINO CHAMPIONS HERE.

Tennis enthusiasts will have an opportunity of witnessing some good tennis this afternoon at the Indian Recreation Club ground, Pokungoo Valley, where a series of matches are to be played off between representatives of the Colony and representatives from the Philippines. They will be friendly, but they will have a certain inter-tribe flavour about them. The Filipino representatives should put up a good fight as they are the pick of the Islands and they are at present passing through Hongkong on their way to the Far Eastern Olympic Games in Japan.

The games will start at 5 p.m. when two singles and doubles matches will be played.

GOLF.

The Captain's Cup competition, played at Fanling on the 5th, 6th and 7th insts., was won by Major F. A. B. Johnston, 68-20-69 net.

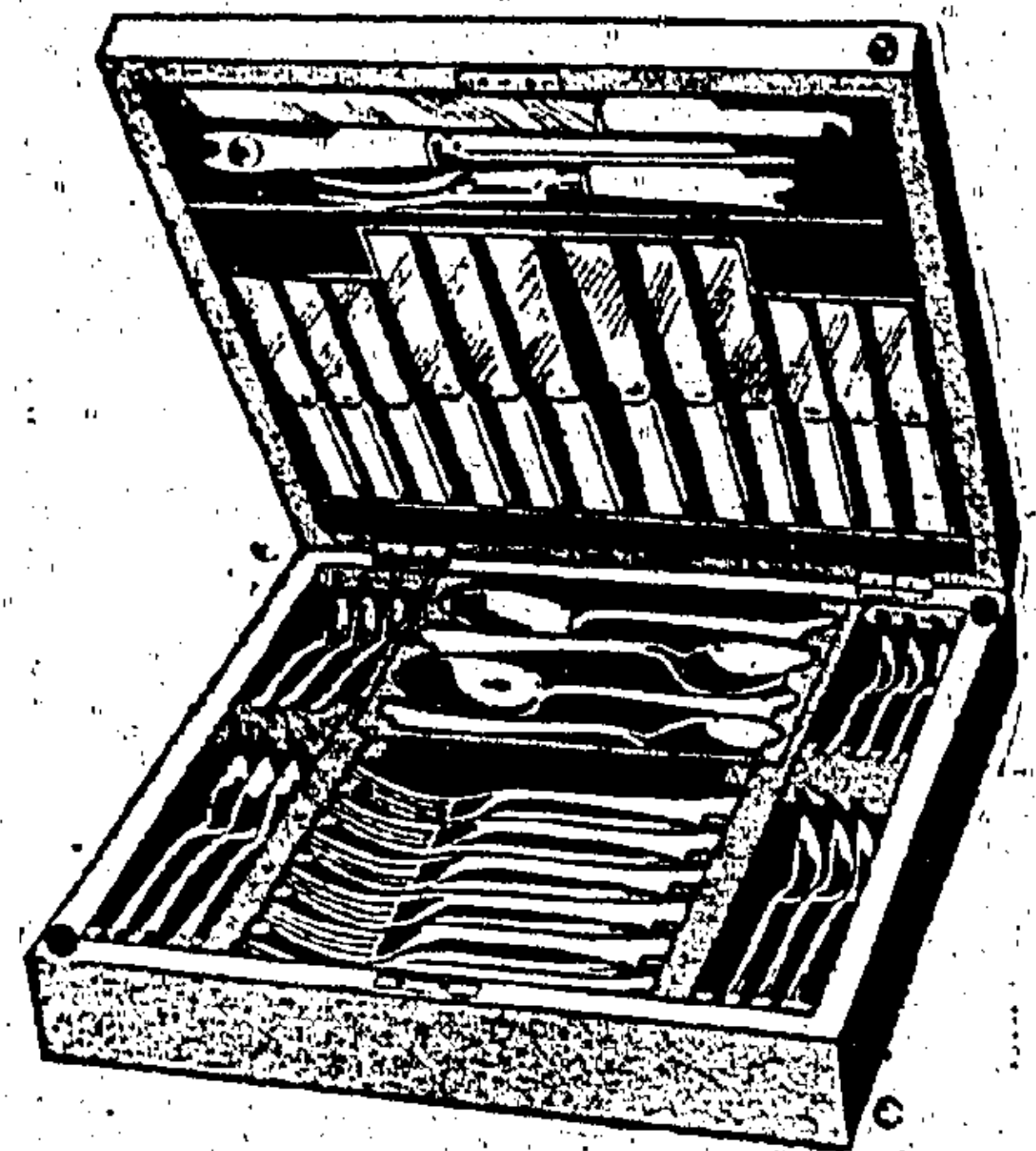
FOOTBALL.

The match arranged for to-day (6th inst.) between the Philippine Olympic F.C. and H.M.S. Tamar has been cancelled.

JOSEPH RODGER'S FAMOUS

SHEFFIELD CUTLERY

WITH MAPPIN & WEBB'S PLATE.



THE "IDEAL" CANTEEN.

Any size made to suit your requirements.

HARDWARE DEPT.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

CAFÉ WISEMAN

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS

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All Bread, Cakes and Pastry are made at our Daylight Bakery under expert European supervision.

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ANDERSON'S

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WHITE FOOTWEAR

THE

QUEEN

ALEXANDRA

MADE FROM PURE LINEN CANVAS.

PRACTICAL

COMFORTABLE

DEPENDABLE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE have THIS DAY Authorized Mr. WALTER SINCLAIR to Sign our Firm Per Procuration in HONGKONG and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES HERR in CANTON.

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.

NOTICE

M. ARCHIBALD ORR LANG has been Admitted as a Partner of our Firm in Hongkong and Shanghai as from 1st APRIL, 1923.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

NOTICE

M. ARCHIBALD ORR LANG will continue to be Managing Director of this Company as heretofore.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of May, 1923, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Lo Lung Hang Valley in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal as a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for the further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS

No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Complete Area.	Annual Rental.	Upst. Price.
1.	At Lo Lung Hang Valley.	120 feet, 120 feet, 65 feet, 65 feet.	7,500 sq. ft.	82	1,800
2.	At Lo Lung Hang Valley.	120 feet, 120 feet, 65 feet, 65 feet.	7,500 sq. ft.	82	1,800

VERENIGDE NEDERLANDSCH-SCHIEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ (UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST ASIE LIJN (HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

THE Steamship "OUDERKERK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th May, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th May, 1923, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Godard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1923.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM NEW YORK VIA MANILA.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "CALCHAS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 6th May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th May, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1923.

THE HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.

No. 8, Des Vaux Road. Telephone C. 4306.

BUYERS OF CANTON ICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY, SINCERE COMPANY, WATSON.

SELLERS OF CHINA LIGHTS, CHONGKONG DISPENSARIES, HONGKONG CEMENT, HONGKONG CONSTRUCTION, HONGKONG REALTIES, HUMPHREYS' ESTATES.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Limited, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of MAY, 1923, at 11.30 A.M. O'clock, in the Forenoon, when the Subjoined Resolutions which were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Thursday, the 3rd day of May, 1923, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

1.—That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this meeting.

2.—That the new Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Prints of such new Memorandum of Association and new Articles, also prints of the existing Memorandum of Association and Articles may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Building, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, and at the office of Messrs. Deacon, Harston and Shenton, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, Solicitors for the Company, and the portions of the proposed new Memorandum of Association and new Articles which differ from the existing Memorandum of Association and Articles are indicated by being underlined in red.

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1 above) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that should the Second of above Resolutions (No. 2 above) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the above mentioned Extraordinary General Meeting to be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions namely:—

3.—That each of the existing 50,000 fully paid up shares of \$100 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$5,000,000 be divided into four fully paid up shares of \$25 each so as to make such Capital of \$5,000,000 consist of 200,000 fully paid up shares of \$25 each.

4.—That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$5,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$10,000,000 divided into 400,000 shares of \$25 each by the creation of 200,000 new shares of \$25 each, 40,000 of such new shares to be issued and allotted in accordance with clause eight of the Conditional Agreement for the amalgamation with this Company of the Hongkong Central Estate Limited duly approved at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Thursday, the 3rd day of May, 1923, and the balance thereof to be issued as such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

Should the above-mentioned Resolutions (3 and 4 above) be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1923.

By Order of the Board,

Sd. L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1922, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

PAUL LAUDER, Acting General Manager.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1923.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1923, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1922, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

PAUL LAUDER, Acting General Manager.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1923.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, UNION BUILDING, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1923, at 12.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1922, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th May to 25th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

PAUL LAUDER, Acting General Manager.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1923.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Limited, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of MAY, 1923, at 11.30 A.M. O'clock, in the Forenoon, when the Subjoined Resolutions which were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Thursday, the 3rd day of May, 1923, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

1.—That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited, and with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that HORACE PERCY SMITH of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

2.—That the Conditional Agreement submitted to the Meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 40,000 shares of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited of the nominal value of \$25 each credited as fully paid up being four shares of \$25 each of that Company for each share of \$100 each of this Company, be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized, pursuant to Section 185 of The Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidator may think expedient.

N.B.—A copy of such said Conditional Agreement may be inspected at any time during business hours at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Building, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, and at the office of Messrs. Deacon, Harston and Shenton, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, Solicitors to the Company.

3.—That the said 40,000 shares of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited shall in pursuance of clause 8 of the aforesaid Conditional Agreement be allotted as and from the 2nd day of July, 1923, to members who are on the Register of Shareholders of this Company on the date of the confirmation by this Company of the Special Resolution confirming the said Agreement.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1923.

By Order of the Board,

L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary to the General Managers.

N.B.—The necessary steps are being taken to divide each of the existing 50,000 shares of \$100 each constituting the present Capital of \$5,000,000 of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited into four fully paid-up shares of \$25 each and thereafter to increase the said Capital from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 by the creation of 200,000 new shares of \$25 each.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTIMATIONS

WE have been appointed AGENTS in CANTON for the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, as from the 30th of APRIL.

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS in CANTON for the "ELLERMAN" LINE as from the 1st MAY.

HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Limited, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of MAY, 1923, at 11.30 A.M. O'clock, in the Forenoon, when the Subjoined Resolutions which were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Thursday, the 3rd day of May, 1923, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

1.—That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited, and with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that HORACE PERCY SMITH of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

2.—That the Conditional Agreement submitted to the Meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 40,000 shares of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited of the nominal value of \$25 each credited as fully paid up being four shares of \$25 each of that Company for each share of \$100 each of this Company, be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidator be and he is hereby authorized, pursuant to Section 185 of The Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidator may think expedient.

N.B.—A copy of such said Conditional Agreement may be inspected at any time during business hours at the Registered Office of the Company, Victoria Building, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, and at the office of Messrs. Deacon, Harston and Shenton, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria aforesaid, Solicitors to the Company.

3.—That the said 40,000 shares of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited shall in pursuance of clause 8 of the aforesaid Conditional Agreement be allotted as and from the 2nd day of July, 1923, to members who are on the Register of Shareholders of this Company on the date of the confirmation by this Company of the Special Resolution confirming the said Agreement.

Dated this 4th day of May, 1923.

By Order of the Board,

L. S. GREENHILL, Secretary to the General Managers.

N.B.—The necessary steps are being taken to divide each of the existing 50,000 shares of \$100 each constituting the present Capital of \$5,000,000 of the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company Limited into four fully paid-up shares of \$25 each and thereafter to increase the said Capital from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 by the creation of 200,000 new shares of \$25 each.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Underigned on THURSDAY, the 10th MAY, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1922.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th instant to the 10th May, 1923, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1923.

FOR SALE.

"Twin-six" 7 Seater "PACKHARD" TOURING CAR, A Super-six HUDSON LIMOUSINE—Special Body, Both Very Fine Hill Climbers and guaranteed in Perfect Condition.

Apply—P. H. HOLYOAK, HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., Queen's Buildings.

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.

Apply UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

TO LET.

SEVEN-ROOMED DETACHED HOUSE with Tennis Lawn and Garage for Two Cars.

Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.

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PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment to His Majesty The King.

"WHITE LABEL" FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND PRIZE MEDALS.

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The very finest old SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the Houses of Lords and Commons.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

PHONE 616.

BIRTH.

LADYBURN.—At 22A, Nathan Road, Kowloon, on May 8th, Mrs. V. C. LADYBURN, a son.

MARRIAGE.

LEE-PONCHAK.—At Shanghai, on May 1st, Capt. THORALF ALBERT LEE to REBECCA L. PONCHAK.

INTIMATION

JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD.

PERTH, SCOTLAND.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. MARIA VICENTA DAS DORES BRITO GUTIERREZ (wife), Mr. and Mrs. FRANCISCO MARIA GUTIERREZ, jr. (son and daughter-in-law), and Miss CECILIA MARIA GUTIERREZ (daughter) all absent at Manila; and Mrs. MARIA EMILIA GUTIERREZ (daughter), Mr. RAUL GUTIERREZ (son-in-law), and the grandchildren, brothers and their wives, sister, brothers-in-law, nephews and nieces of the late FRANCISCO MARIA GUTIERREZ, beg to thank their friends for the many expressions of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement, and also all those who attended the funeral.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, Des Vaux Rd., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 9th, 1923.

THE LATEST BANDIT OUTRAGE.

WITHIN the past year or two the civilized world has been furnished with several striking illustrations of the growing lawlessness in China, but none of them has been of a more startling character than the train outrage by organized banditry in North China just reported. The kidnapping of foreigners is in itself not a new development. As many as seventeen or eighteen were held in captivity at one time a year ago in various parts of the province of Honan. We have had two instances in the neighbouring province of Kwangtung within the past year of foreigners being kidnapped and held to ransom. We have had also in waters adjacent to the Colony the daring piracy on the steamer *Sai An* when the captain and a passenger were seriously wounded, two Indian guards killed, and the lives of many foreigners of both sexes placed in jeopardy by armed pirates for many

hours, and not a single one of the gang of fifty or sixty miscreants has been brought to justice by the Chinese authorities. Nor is this the first time that we have heard of trains being held up and the passengers plundered of their belongings, and of some being carried into captivity in expectation of large ransoms being paid. Such things have happened just over the borderline of this Colony, but hitherto the bandits who have held up trains seemed to be aware that none but Chinese were travelling on them. As a planned attack on foreigners, the train outrage on the Shanghai-Peking line stands in a category by itself. A gang which is computed to have numbered no less than a thousand were engaged in this enterprise, and, derring the express by removing fishplates and twisting rails, they were able not only to sack the train but to make captives in the middle of the night upwards of three hundred passengers, including about thirty foreign subjects. Many of these have managed to escape, but, according to the latest reports, eighteen foreigners are believed to be still in the hands of the gang. The news of this dastardly outrage will circulate throughout China and we may well wonder how long it will be before another gang of bandits seeks to emulate the doings of the desperadoes of Anhui. It is a disconcerting thought that the lenient attitude adopted by the Foreign Powers towards past outrages of a similar nature is no deterrent, if indeed it may not serve as a direct encouragement, of such crimes. In former days these criminal acts against foreign subjects would have led to the imposition of salutary penalties, but in more recent times the Powers have been hampered by China's diplomats abroad into a belief that China is now a highly civilized, well-governed state, and that in the march of progress in China the days of the Boxer rebellion have been left far behind. The Powers have consequently agreed to the large balance of the Boxer indemnity being used to promote the education of the Chinese, and we are unable at the moment to recall a single instance where crimes against foreigners of the nature under notice have been followed by retributive justice. The nearest approach to it has recently occurred in relation to the demand of the American Government for satisfaction in connection with the murder at Kalgan, some months ago, of Mr. COLTMAN, a citizen of the United States. A report from Washington to which wide credence has been given, attributed to the United States Government an intention to go the length of breaking off diplomatic relations with China if its demands for apologies and the due punishment of responsible officials were not fully met. Though, under pressure of this character, the Chinese Government has gone a long way towards meeting the American Government's demands, the incident, in the language of diplomacy, is not yet closed. The latest outrage, in which the majority of the foreign victims are American citizens, must make a still deeper impression on the Government of the United States and may even suggest a reasonable doubt as to whether the benevolent and supremely trustful attitude America has hitherto adopted towards China, implying a censure of the more cautious attitude of other Powers, is altogether justified by the state of things in China which these recent incidents have so clearly revealed. We can at least feel confident that whatever measures the Diplomatic Body in Peking may deem it expedient to recommend for securing prompt redress for this latest outrage together with guarantees for the safety and protection of foreign subjects travelling in China in future, will not lack the whole-hearted support of the American Government and people, or the cordial support of any other Government and people whose nationals are exposed to such perils in China where so many thousands of people have of late years abandoned industry for brigandage as a means of livelihood.

[Since the above was written a telegram from Washington has come to hand which states on the authority of the Acting Secretary of War, that the War Department is ready to back up with armed forces any decision reached by the State Department or Council of Foreign Ambassadors at Peking.]

Judgment in the "Domestic Tenement" case is to be delivered by the Court of Appeal this morning.

A Chinese, named Cheung Chee, of 28, Ki Lung Street, was stabbed in the left leg by an unknown man at a late hour on Monday night.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Capt. Percy Jowitt, master mariner of the *Cs. Loong Sang*, to Miss Alice Ethel Taylor, of 59, Robinson Road.

Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, American Consul at Tientsin, who is now on leave, is expected to be promoted to the post of Consul-General at Yokohama.

Mr. W. Sinclair has been authorised to sign the firm of Messrs. Holyoak, Massey & Co., Ltd., in Hongkong, and Mr. F. C. Herb will sign the firm per procuration in Canton.

The Hon. Mr. C. J. Saunders, Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee at Singapore, is retiring from the service of the Straits Settlements Government after a service extending over more than thirty-one years.

On Monday evening a small fire broke out at a spury part store in the Royal Naval Depot

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]BRITAIN'S AIR FORCES.
CABINET CONSIDERING A HUGE SCHEME.

LONDON, May 7th.

According to what the *Daily Chronicle* describes as the most reliable authority, the Cabinet is on the point of approving a strongly backed scheme for a super-express mail passenger service covering 10,000 miles across the Empire by rigid airships of a perfected type larger than any hitherto built.

Experts emphatically approved of the scheme from the widest viewpoint of Empire defence and it is understood that the report of the Committee of Imperial Defence, now being submitted to the Cabinet, is so favourable that general government approval of the plan and State co-operation is regarded as almost a foregone conclusion.

AN AEROPLANE CARRYING AIRSHIP.

Figures have been prepared showing that the airships could swiftly carry hundreds of troops to vital points, and experts have also been investigating the question of an aeroplane carrying airship.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE PROTESTS AGAINST RUSSIA'S ACTIONS.

LONDON, May 7th.

Mr. Ronald F. McNeill (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs) announced in the House of Commons that a Note embodying a protest had been despatched to Moscow, but he did not reveal the contents.

It is understood that the Note severely protests against the measures taken by Russia, particularly in the field of propaganda and the seizure of British trawlers. It is considered in some quarters that an unsatisfactory reply may involve the withdrawal of the British Trade Delegation.

KING AND QUEEN IN ROMÉ.
ITALIAN KING AND QUEEN TO VISIT LONDON.

ROME, May 7th.

His Majesty King George had a conversation with Premier Mussolini. It is announced that the King and Queen of Italy and the Crown Prince will pay a return visit to London in September.

ROYAL TRAIN ESCORTED BY AIR FLEET.

ROME, May 7th.

The Royal train was escorted for 200 miles from Avezzano to Rome by four dirigibles and two squadrons of aeroplanes. The state entry has not been equalled on any previous occasion.

SCENES OF UNPRECEDENTED SPLENDOR.

The Station at Rome, where traffic was stopped for hours, had been converted into a flower garden. It was flanked by crimson hangings and a crimson carpet had been laid. The whole of the Capital made holiday and all the Fascist forces were mobilised. The garrison was reinforced and exceptional police measures to prevent confusion were adopted in the solidly crowded streets between the station and the Quirinal, where the banquet was given amidst a scene of unprecedented splendour.

EARLIER CABLES.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC OVATION.

ROME, May 7th.

Their British Majesties, who traversed France without halting from Calais, reached the frontier at eight o'clock yesterday evening, where their saloons were attached to the gaily-decorated Italian Royal train, and arrived at Rome at three this afternoon. They were welcomed at the station by their Italian Majesties, the Crown Prince, the Duke D'Aosta, Signor Mussolini, and members of the Cabinet, and were ovated by an enormous crowd. The weather was magnificent, and the city was bathed in sunshine and lavishly decorated.

Decorations conferred by His Majesty include on Signor Mussolini the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Rome, May 7th.

In toasting the Royal visit at a banquet, the King of Italy said the visit was an occasion of rejoicing for the entire Italian people, as fresh testimony of an old friendship. The recent trials in Rome together had created an additional bond between the two peoples. His Majesty paid a tribute to the British people and concluded by sincerely wishing the continual prosperity and greatness of Britain and her Dominions.

King George, responding, voiced on behalf of the people of the British Empire the feelings of friendship and respect with which the Italian people were regarded. He said memories of long date, founded on a common conception of liberty and justice as well as on more recent comradeship in arms, bound the two nations with a tie which no shock could dissolve. He expressed full confidence in their future relations.

LATEST CABLES.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES' BILL.
OPPOSITION BY RADICALS AND LABOUR MEMBERS.

LONDON, May 7th.

The Special Constables' Bill, mentioned in a cable message dated April 10th, passed the third reading in the House of Commons by 247 to 107 after renewed opposition on the part of Labour members and Radicals.

Mr. W. M. R. Pringle (Liberal) contended that the force was linked in the public mind with the danger of a Fascist movement in Great Britain. The Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, replying to the objection against the employment of special constables outside their own district, said that it was only intended to use them in an adjoining district in case of emergency. He declared that the suspicions of critics were groundless, and explained that the sole object of the Bill was to prevent the force from dwindling.

GRECO-TURKISH RELATIONS.
TURKEY'S PROVOCATIVE ATTITUDE CAUSES UNEASINESS.

ATHENS, May 7th.

Among the latest doings of the Turks, like the closing of the Constantinople branch of the Bank of Athens, is the threatened confiscation of property deposited in Constantinople banks by departing Greeks. The Turks are also violating the Armistice by the constant concentration of forces in Thrace, where Turkish troops have even occupied the island at the mouth of the Maritza. A cause of further strained Greco-Turkish relations is the provocative attitude of Turkey, which has been the subject of repeated conferences between the Premier, Ministers of War, the Marine Commander-in-Chief and the leader of the revolution.

M. Alexandris (Foreign Minister) is going to Lausanne to-morrow, and it is obvious to everybody that the present uncertainty cannot continue indefinitely. Greece is keen for peace but with an army like she possesses to-day is not likely to stand Turkish provocation much longer.

EARLIER CABLES.

TURKS SEIZE BANK FUNDS.
REPRISAL AGAINST THE GREEKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7th.

Financial circles are disquieted by the action of Turkish authorities in closing the bank branch of the Bank of Athens and seizing its funds, two-thirds of which are French. The acting High Commissioner has decided to refer to their Governments for instructions. Official circles declare the action is a reprisal for the Greek Government's seizing the property of Macedonian Moslems, and the bank's allegedly granting credit to Greek speculators in local exchange. On the contrary, the Government's orders to the commissariat of national economy in Athens ordered the closing of French companies which had not complied with the registration order, disregarding a French official request for an extension of the time for registration.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 8th.

The police have informed British and other foreign subjects engaged in trade that unless they pay Income Tax for the last two years within ten days, the goods will not be allowed through the Customs and every means will be employed to interfere with their business.

A message from Smyrna says the Credit Lyonnais and the Credit Algérien refused to comply with the Turkish order to French banks to disclose the private accounts of Greek and Armenian depositors, whereupon the police examined the books and private safes belonging to Greeks. The French acting High Commissioner has protested against this action.

REPARATIONS DISCUSSIONS.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO GERMAN NOTE.

LONDON, May 7th.

There was a Cabinet meeting this morning, Mr. MacDonald presiding. It is understood that the discussion of the German Note and France's action in replying separately. It is gathered from a well-informed source that the British Government will probably now send a separate note to Germany making it clear that the German offer is inadequate, not blankly rejecting it but trying to enable a reopening of negotiations between Germany and the Allies.

COMMENT BY THE GERMAN PRESS.

BERLIN, May 7th.

With the exception of *Hugo Stinnes*' organ, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* which describes the Franco-Belgian reply as an unbearable insult and impudent foolishness, the papers comment cautiously, pending the receipt of British and Italian replies. They hope the door to further negotiation is not closed.

The *Postische Zeitung* says M. Poincaré obviously wants to continue the discussion while the Germans draw the same conclusion from M. Poincaré's "Ambiguities."

The *Vorwärts* pessimistically expresses the opinion that the necessary discussion will now be more difficult and more protracted than the interest of Europe demands.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS.

PROVISIONALLY RELEASED PENDING TRIAL.

PARIS, May 7th.

The Socialist Deputy Ceylan and ten other Communists against whom charges of plotting against the State are pending, have been provisionally released. Another prisoner, Perle, described as a "Libertarian," who is charged with inciting military disobedience, and the German Reichstag deputy Hoelien, are being kept in custody.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH-INDIA STEAMER WRECKED.

ALL LIVES PRESUMED TO BE LOST.

COLOMBO, May 7th.

The British India s.s. *Okara* is a total wreck, and it is presumed that all lives have been lost.

Incoming vessel's report intercepting S.O.S. signals during an unprecedentedly heavy cyclone between Calcutta and Rangoon. The same company's steamer *Chinkia* is also reported to be in distress in the same neighbourhood.

EARLIER CABLES.

SCENE IN PRUSSIAN DIET.
DISORDERLY COMMUNISTS UNDER ARREST.

BERLIN, May 7th.

Communists were responsible for scenes of wild disorder in the Prussian Diet. The police were called in to eject a Deputy, whereupon other Communists attacked the police. Two were arrested.

When the sitting was resumed, the uproar again started, and the police were once more brought in and removed fifteen Communists, including two women.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.
AMERICAN CHAMPION DEFEATED.

LONDON, May 7th.

A feature of the first day of the amateur golf championship at Deauville, which had 200 entries, including fourteen Americans, was the decisive defeat of the American champion, Swetser, by Noel Layton, by 5 and 3, and the American skipper, Gardner, by Forrester, of Woking, by two holes. Twelve Americans engaged to-day, seven won and five lost. Tolley, Wethered, Darwin and Holderness won, the last-named at the expense of the Scottish champion Wilson.

ENFORCING PROHIBITION.

U.S. GOVERNMENT CAN DEMAND VESSELS' MANIFESTS.

WASHINGTON, May 7th.

A precedent in the enforcement of the prohibition Anti-Drug Laws has been established by the Supreme Court deciding that the Government can compel vessels arriving at American ports to submit complete manifests.

The decision was given in the case of the *Isidro*, which claimed that it was unnecessary to report the presence of opium aboard because the importation of drugs was prohibited.

U.S. TREASURY BONDS ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, May 7th.

Mr. Mellon, Secretary to the Treasury, announced that he is offering four hundred million dollars of 4 per cent Treasury Bonds to complete the refunding of the retiring Victory Notes, which when issued aggregated over four thousand million dollars. Mr. Mellon has predicted that the gross public debt will be reduced to about 22,400 thousand dollars by the end of the fiscal year.

BIG U.S. ESTATE SUIT.

CHICAGO, May 7th.

Charges of misfeasance and mismanagement in the control of the hundred million dollar estate of Levi Z. Leiter, have been lodged in the Superior Court by the Cornish of Suffolk, one of the trustees. Other heirs to the estate include the wife of the British Colonel Colin Campbell, a daughter of Lord Curzon by his first marriage.

RIOTS IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, May 7th.

Over a hundred policemen were injured during the week in stopping affrays between Socialists and anti-Jewish monarchists. A large number of rioters were also injured.

ETNA AGAIN ACTIVE.

CATANZAR, May 7th.

Etna has become active, and lava is issuing from the crater formed in the 1911 eruption, flowing down in a slow stream, already three kilometres long, but hitherto it has only touched the un-cultivated land.

AMERICAN NAVAL RATING IN TROUBLE.
ASSAULTS A CHINESE FEMALE 'CAKE SELLER'.

CHARLIE POWELL, a naval rating of the U.S.S. *Achilles*, appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday, on a charge of assaulting a Chinese woman by striking her on the head with a bamboo pole. A further charge of stealing ten cakes belonging to the woman was also preferred against him.

It appears that the defendant and another man visited the woman's shop in Queen's Road East at 3.30 a.m. in the morning. The woman at the time was making hot pancakes. The two men sampled ten of these and when she demanded payment they pushed her aside and walked into the street. She followed them, persisting in her demand for payment. The defendant then seized a bamboo pole and aimed a savage blow at her head which caused a deep scalp wound, sufficient to warrant her being despatched to hospital for treatment. The defendant was later arrested in Ship Street.

His Worship ordered Powell to pay the woman \$20 compensation and fined him a further \$20 for the assault. The charge of larceny was dismissed.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

NORTHERN TRAIN OUTRAGE.
GRAPHIC DETAILS OF AN AWFUL EXPERIENCE.

PEKING, May 8th.

Graphic details given by those who escaped show that the brigands behaved with the utmost savagery. They kept up a fusillade upon the train for nearly an hour, at the same time shouting and yelling like fiends. One brigand stripped the rings from the American, Haimovitch, badly skinning and nearly disjuncting the fingers.

FOREIGN LADIES SUBJECTED TO INDIGNITIES.

Mrs. Pinger and Allen, the wives of the American officers, were dragged off the train in their night attire, and were compelled to go bare-footed. They were frequently prodded with the butts of rifles, and the bandits spat on them and slapped their faces in order to make them keep up with the retreating bandits, till they sank exhausted and were abandoned by the bandits. They were later escorted by soldiers to Lincheng, and reached Tientsin yesterday.

The release of six foreigners was effected by the Magistrate at Tientsin offering himself as security.

As far as can be ascertained about twenty foreigners are still captive.

BANDITS THREATEN CAPTURED FOREIGNERS' LIVES.

YENCHOWFU, May 7th.

The bandits now hold two Americans, Major Gonsberger, and Major Musso, one of whom has been wounded. The two brothers Elias, Messrs. Solomon, Friedman, Powell and five others. The foreign women have been released, but a hundred Chinese are held captives by the robbers a hundred li from Lincheng. The district is notorious for brigandage. Negotiations have been started regarding the release of the foreigners, and a heavy ransom has been demanded by the bandits, including the usual threats concerning foreigners' lives.

AMERICA PREPARED TO USE ARMED FORCES.

WASHINGTON, May 7th.

Following a conference between the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, and the acting Secretary of War, Mr. Davis, regarding the American captives in Shanghai, Mr. Davis stated that the U.S. War Department was ready to back up with armed forces any decision reached by the State Department or the Council of Foreign Ambassadors at Peking.

BANDITS USE FOREIGN PRISONERS AS FIRE SCREEN.

A report is current in Peking and Tientsin that certain troops attacked the brigands, who thereupon put the foreign prisoners in the front of the firing line. It is stated that two or three foreigners were wounded, but this report is not confirmed.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

PEKING, May 8th.

Foreigners generally consider the Linchow outrage the most serious incident since the Boxer rising. The number of captives is still uncertain. It is reported that five American missionaries joined the train at a small station, but it is not known whether they had left before the outrage or were captured. It is still unknown here whether Mr. Rowlett was on the train.

Mr. E. Teichman, C.I.E. (acting Chinese Secretary to the British Consul) called on the Chinese Foreign Office on behalf of the British Minister and stated that the Chinese Government would be held responsible for the murder of the British subject and the captivity of any others.

The Italian Minister, and Mr. Edward Bell (U.S. Consul) on behalf of Mr. J. B. Schurman (U.S. Minister) made similar representations, while the French sent a note regarding the matter.

The Diplomatic Corps discussed the matter at a meeting held this morning, after which they called on the Chinese Premier at the cabinet office.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT 'EXPRESSES REGRET.'

The Chinese Government is issuing a mandate expressing regret for the incident, deciding to punish the military and civil governors of Shanghai and to dismiss the military commissioners responsible for the outrage. The military and civil governors of Shanghai will do their best to obtain the speedy release of the captives and to suppress the bandits. The Tientsin Government has wired to the Government stating that he has despatched General Ho and Military Commissioner Yen Chow to Linchow with instructions to devise means for the release of the captives.

SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONS STRAINED.

WASHINGTON, May 7th.

The first report of the Linchow train outrage to the State Department by Mr. Schurman, U.S. Minister to China, indicates that the situation is apparently serious, menacing the maintenance of good Sino-American relations.

It is understood that Mr. Schurman has already made informal representations to Peking on his own responsibility, and it is expected that the United States Government will instruct him to pursue a most vigorous course to secure the release of the American prisoners unharmed.

ELEVEN CAPTIVES, INCLUDING FOREIGNERS, RELEASED.

TIENTSIN, May 8th.

Eleven of the captives, including the following foreigners, have been released, arriving at Tientsin this morning: Misses Aldrich, McFadden, Correll, Mrs. Schenberg, Messrs. Day and Jacobson.

(Continued on next column.)

THE SHANGHAI RACES.
SECOND DAY'S RESULTS.

The second day's racing at the Shanghai Spring Meeting included the Shanghai Derby which was won by Mr. Day's *Forestland*, with Mr. Henry Morris's *Abbeyfield* second and Mr. We Two's *Young Bill* third. Hongkong ponies secured places again yesterday, the most notable being Roman Victory's win in the fourth race for the Mongolian Cup. Spotted Sand secured a third place in the race for the Sienwei Cup; while Roman Victory got third place in the Scoury Stakes.

RESULTS.

1.—THE CHU KA ZU CUP.—Three Quarters of a mile.

Mr. John Peel's Christmas Gift (Mr. Johnstone) 1

Mr. Allan's Indiana (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mr. Liddell's Carlington (Mr. Liddell) 3

Time: 1min. 30.2-5secs.

2.—THE RACE CLUB CUP.—Two Miles.

Mr. Wm. McBain's Nationalist (Mr. Brand) 1

Mr. John Peel's Social Union (Mr. Johnstone) 2

Mr. Henry Morris' Daneshield (Mr. Heard) 3

Time: 4mins. 20.2-5secs.

3.—THE SHANGHAI DERBY.—One Mile and a half.

Mr. Day's *Forestland* (Mr. Dallas) 1

Mr. Henry Morris' *Abbeyfield* (Mr. Morris) 2

Mr. We Two's *Young Bill* (Mr. Springfield) 3

Time: 3mins. 12.1-5secs.

4.—THE MONGOLIAN CUP.—Three Quarters of a mile.

Messrs. Arnold and H. Sassoon's Roman Victory (Mr. Hill) 1

Mr. Toeg's Archer (Mr. Bida) 2

Mr. Ma-Ka-Lee's The Knut (Mr. Moon) 3

Time: 1min. 31.2-5secs.

5.—THE SICAWAI CUP.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Day's *Salvation* (Mr. Brand) 1

Mr. Nugget's Thomas a' Beckett (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mr. Dynasty's Spotted Sand (Mr. Johnstone) 3

Time: 2mins. 40.1-5secs.

6.—THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Toeg's McKenzie (Mr. Vida) 1

Mr. Durgor's Kashmir (Mr. Johnstone) 2

Mr. Liddell's Woodcroft (Liddell) 3

Time: 2mins. 37.3-5secs.

7.—THE CHINESE CUP AND SHANGHAI STAKES.—One Mile and a half.

Mr. Henry Morris' Glenfield (Mr. Morris) 1

Mr. Campor's Old Bill (Mr. Bremer) 2

Mr. Henry Morris' Letchfield (Heard) 3

Time: 3mins. 10.4-5secs.

8.—SPRING CUP.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Reynold's Nigg (Mr. Brand) 1

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. White's Pine (Mr. Moller) 2

Messrs. Eastwood and Elliot's Pembury (Mr. Rea) 3

Time: 2mins. 39.2-5secs.

9.—SCOURY STAKES.—Seven Furlongs.

Messrs. Fay and Seth's Christmas Cracker (Mr. Heard) 1

Messrs. Laidance and Bauld's The Bard (Mr. Knoll) 2

Messrs. Arnold and Sassoon's Roman Merlin (Mr. Hill) 3

Time: 1min. 47.4-5secs.

10.—THE TIENTSIN PLATE.—One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Day's Shenkoland (Mr. Brand) 1

Mr. John Peel's Silver Struck (Mr. Johnstone) 2

Mr. Ma-Ka-Lee's The Knut (Mr. Moon) 3

Time: 2mins. 37.4-5secs.

11.—THE PEKING CUP.—One Mile.

Mr. John Peel's Harry of Hereford (Mr. Johnstone) 1

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Hickling's Settrington (Mr. Knoll) 2

Mr. Robson's The Sly Bird (Mr. Brand) 3

Time: 2mins. 05.4-5secs.

EIGHTEEN FOREIGNERS STILL CAPTIVE.

SHANGHAI, May 8th.

Those kidnapped did not include Mr. Scripps, proprietor of the United Press. The bandits are now believed to hold eighteen foreigners captive.

PRISONERS' DREADFUL JOURNEY.

TIENTSIN, May 8th.

Miss Coralli, Mr. Jacobson and Mr. Day, arrived this morning. Miss Aldrich, Miss McFadden and Mrs. Schenberg have been admitted to hospital at Tientsin, but they are not seriously hurt.

Mr. Day, interviewed by Reuters, stated that the prisoners were split into several parties and brutally hustled at a fast pace to the hills. The whole march was a nightmare. The prisoners were not allowed to communicate with each other and those lagging behind were prodded with rifle butts.

As soon as the bandits reached their stronghold, a body of troops came up and a fight ensued. The 'Brigand Chief' persuaded Mr. Day and an interpreter to take a message to the troops ordering them to cease fire. Otherwise, the prisoners would be shot. Mrs. Schenberg and Mr. Jacobson escaped in like manner. Troops of the Fifth Division from Tientsin are proceeding to Linchow.

WINDING-UP OF MESSRS. REISS BROTHERS.

LONDON, May 7th.

The Chancery Court (Mr. Manchester) made an order for the compulsory winding up of Messrs. Reiss Brothers.

The proceedings were friendly, all parties considering a compulsory preferable to a voluntary winding up.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE SHANGHAI POLICE.

THE CASE AGAINST THE JAPANESE AND CHINESE DETECTIVES.

THE JAPANESE CASE.

Proceedings against the Japanese police officer, Det.-Sgt. Okajima, in connection with the alleged torturing of Toh Lse Wha, were concluded at the Japanese Consular Court, at Shanghai, on the 4th inst., with the dismissal of the charges. At the previous hearing Police Insp. Kobayashi, acting Prosecutor, intimated that he would give a decision when the prisoner would next be brought up. In the interim, Inspector Kobayashi said that he had come to the conclusion that Okajima was not guilty. As Mr. Murakami and Mr. O. Okamoto, counsel for Toh Lse Wha, had since desired to withdraw the charges, the Court did not propose to give a lengthy judgment, but merely to dismiss the case.

THE CHINESE DETECTIVES.

Woo Jer Yung and Yang Tze Shang, Chinese detective constables in the employ of the Shanghai Municipal Police, appeared before Mr. E. M. Head, British Assessor, and Mr. Loh, Magistrate, at the Mixed Court, on a charge of being concerned in an assault upon Toh Lse Wha while he was detained in the Hongkew Police Station on February 6th. Mr. R. N. Macleod, for the complainant, said that he had been instructed to withdraw the charge on the ground that the evidence must be the same as that heard in the British Court. The most serious charges were against Det.-Insp. Gabbutt, who had been acquitted. As the charges against Gabbutt were more serious than against any of the others, said counsel, he could not very well ask for a conviction of men who were subordinates to Gabbutt at the same time on similar charges.

Mr. W. S. Fleming, defending, consented and mentioned that his clients were in Court.

The Assessor said that the Court knew nothing about the British Court or any other Court, and was not bound by the decisions of such courts. If counsel did not wish to put in evidence and wished to withdraw the charge, the case would therefore have to be dismissed.

Mr. Macleod agreed with the Bench regarding the decisions of other courts. He simply wished the Court to know the reasons for his desire to withdraw.

JAPANESE BISHOPS.

APPOINTMENTS IN OSAKA AND TOKYO.

NEW DEPARTURE IN MISSION WORK.

Japanese bishops will probably replace the Anglican and American Episcopal bishops in the cities of Tokyo and Osaka to-day, says a Kokusai News Agency message from Tokyo, dated April 26th, leaving the present bishops in charge of the remaining districts. The Synod of the Episcopal Churches of Japan is now in session at Tokyo and is expected to take this radical step, marking a new epoch in the missionary work of these bodies in Japan. The bishoprics of each of the two cities of Greater Tokyo and Greater Osaka will be turned over completely to the administration of two Japanese Bishops; to be elected. The English and American Bishops will honorarily take charge of the country districts outside the two cities named. The bishops now in session at Tokyo are Bishop Tucker, of the American Episcopal Church in Tokyo, Bishop Headsett of the Anglican Church in South

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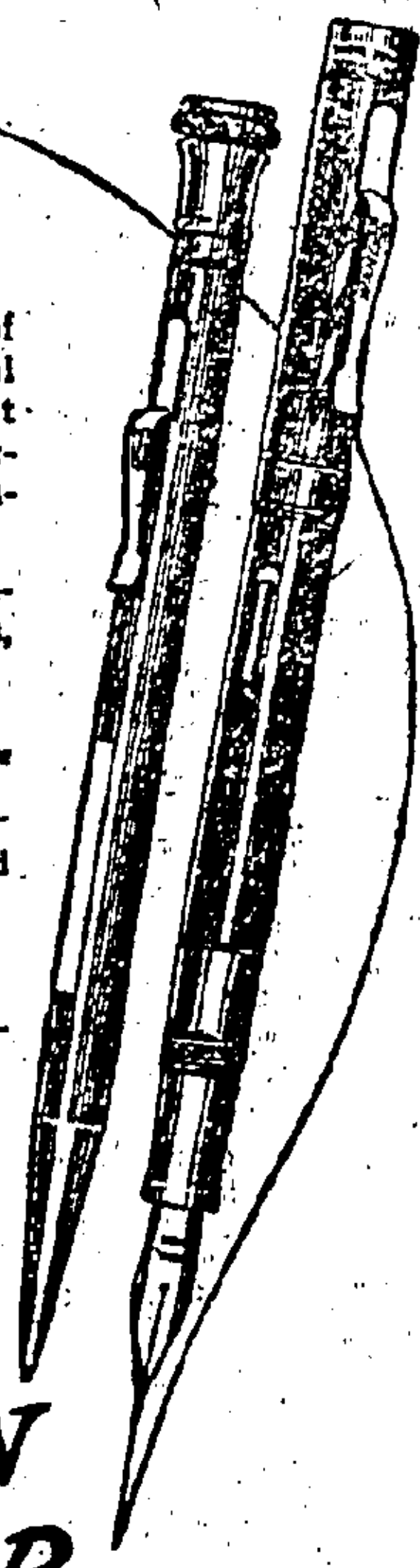
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THE BUSINESS OF KISSING.

WHERE IT IS MOST POPULAR.

The following appeared in a London weekly—

Not long ago the municipal authorities at Rome were scandalised at the amount of public kissing that goes on in the streets of that city, and determined to take disciplinary action in the matter. It seems probable in the future that Rome will be deprived of one at least of its many allurements.

This business of the kiss continues to trouble from time to time the minds of our magistrates. Yet the practice is probably as old as humanity itself, and, as Richard Steele wrote of kissing, "Nature is its author, and it began with the first courtship." I find, for instance, that there are no fewer than forty-three references to kissing in the Bible, the first being in Genesis xiv. 29, where we read that Isaac said unto Jacob, "Come near now, and kiss me, my son." That, I suppose, is one of the first recorded kisses in the world's literature.

Yet there are nations even to-day where the practice is unknown. The heathen in his blindness is oftentimes a stranger to this much cherished amenity of our European civilisation. I read recently that some of the Finns, and nearly all the Eskimoes, are non-kissers. In such frigid climes it is not, perhaps, surprising. It is in the sunnier lands of the South that the kiss best flourishes.

[It is warm enough at any rate for it in Japan, where kissing in public is not indulged in—at least, among the Japanese.]

In our own country the kiss has had a varied history. We are not, on the whole, a kissing people—thanks, possibly, to the restraining influence of Puritanism.

ERASMUS'S DELIGHT.

It was not over thus, however. In the sixteenth century that staid divine Erasmus was both surprised and delighted by the kissing proclivities of our English girls. He wrote:—

In this country there are goddess girls, divinely fair, suave and personable. And they have a habit, too, which is praiseworthy beyond description. Wherever you arrive you are received with a kiss. When you have leave you carry a kiss with you. You come back again, and so doth the kiss. In fact, whosoever you meet, there are kisses in plenty, and wherever you go, the world is full of kisses waiting.

One man's meat is proverbially another man's poison. What Erasmus described as "praiseworthy beyond description" was regarded by Montaigne with feelings of unmitigated abhorrence. Montaigne thought that our English ladies made themselves too cheap by the indiscriminate use of their kisses:—

It is the dearest price makes viands savour the better. See-but how the form of salutations doth by its facility lastardise the grace of kisses. It is an unpleasing and injurious custom unto Ladies that they must afford their lips to any man that hath but three lackies following him, how unhandsome and loathsome soever he may be. Nor do we ourselves gain much by it; for, as the world is divided into four parts, so for four fair ones, we must kiss fifty fouls; and to a nice and tender stomach, as are those of mine age, one ill kiss doth surpasse one good.

But in this matter Montaigne was a voice crying in the wilderness. The average visitor to this country was by no means displeased with the friendly habits of our English ladies. A Venetian report of 1512 states of the ladies of London that, "if they meet a friend, they take his hand and kiss him full on the mouth, and go into some tavern and eat with him. And their people do not take it ill. And they are most beautiful ladies, and most pleasant." Furthermore, another foreign visitor—one Samuel Kiechel—discovered that a guest did well "to take his hostess in his arms and to kiss her; who does it not is looked upon as ignorant and illbred."

AN AGREEABLE TASK.

When at a later period of our history Bulstrode Whitelocke was appointed by Cromwell as Ambassador to the Court of Sweden, he was commanded by Queen Christina to teach her ladies to kiss in the English manner. Despite his Puritan proclivities, Whitelocke appears to have evinced no disinclination to carry out his instructions, and he found that his pupils offered only "a few pretty defences."

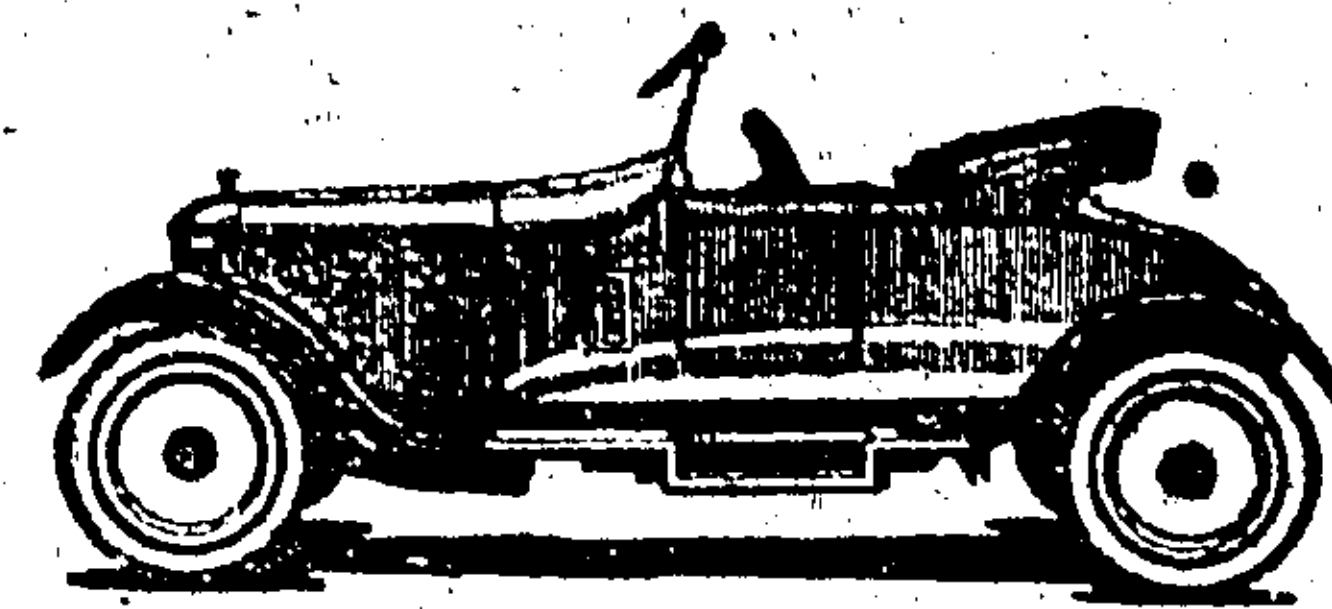
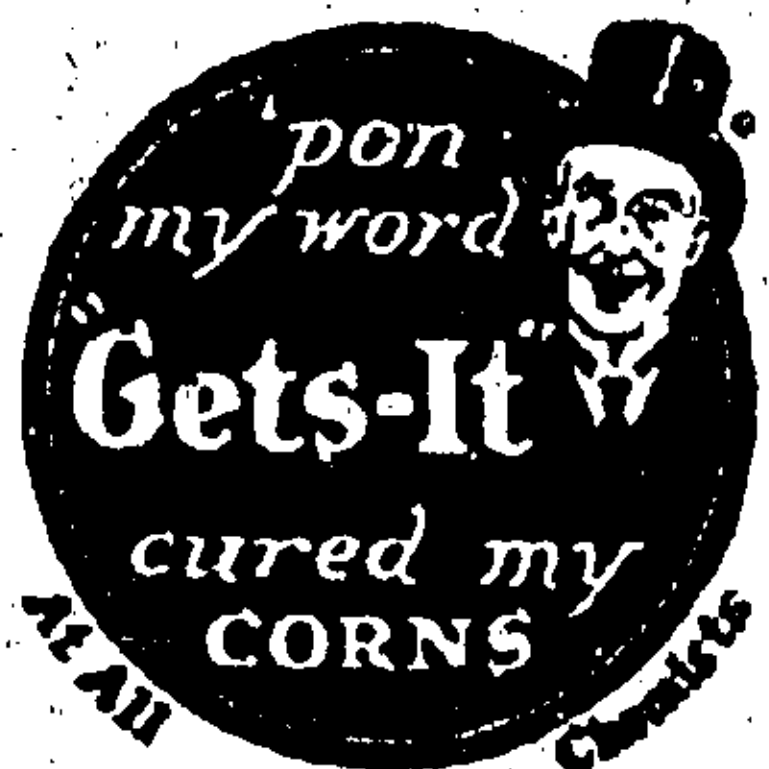
This mouth-to-mouth existence was, however, drawing to its close. With the advent of Puritanism, Marry England became merely a memory. The Puritans, who, as Macaulay said, hate bear-baiting, "not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators," were the sworn foes of the kiss, and in the New England States they were able to work their will upon a defenceless population.

In her book, "The Sabbath in Puritan New England," Mrs. Earle has collected a number of instances of petty persecutions inflicted on those who disregarded the rigorous laws exacted by the immediate successors of the Pilgrim Fathers. It appears that in 1656 Captain Kemble, of Boston, was "set for two hours in the public stocks for his 'lewd and unseemly behaviour,' which consisted in 'kissing his wife, publicly on the Sabbath-day, upon the door-step of his house,' when he had just returned from an absence of three years." Twelve years later "Jonathan and Susannah Smith were each fined five shillings and cost for smiling on the Lord's Day." The smile it would appear, was only less heinous than the kiss itself.

The American prejudice against kissing has, by the way, by no means disappeared. Only a few years ago the physicians of Milwaukee prepared a Bill for the absolute suppression of kissing, on the ground that the practice was hygienically dangerous. No catalogue of famous kisses would be complete which failed to include the kiss with which the beautiful Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, purchased the vote of Steele, the butcher, in the Westminster Election of 1784.

TOO MODERN.

Mother to small boy at home for half term holiday. "Steady, Ben, you were told that Prince's Mary had a little baby! Why, it's English history," Ben. "Mother, I haven't got as far as that yet."



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Combats the dingy film

It is film that makes teeth dingy—that viscous film you feel it clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. Food stains discolor it, then it forms thin cloudy coats. Tartar is based on film.

The ordinary tooth paste does not end film. So most teeth, in the old days, were more or less discolored.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid

in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Thus most tooth troubles are now traced to film. Under old methods, they were constantly increasing. The most careful people rarely escaped.

Two combatants now

Dental science, after long research, has found two film combatants. One acts to curdle film, one to remove it. Able authorities have amply proved their efficiency. Now leading dentists the world over are urging their daily use.

A new tooth paste has been created, based on modern research. It brings five effects now considered essential. It avoids several old mistakes.

This tooth paste is called Pepsodent. And those two great film combatants are embodied in it.

Other desired effects

Modern research has found other things essential, and Pepsodent brings those effects.

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It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is there to neutralize the acids which cause decay.

Thus Pepsodent gives manifold power to Nature's great tooth-protecting agents. It polishes the teeth so film less easily adheres. Old-time tooth pastes, based on soap and chalk, brought just opposite effects.

In these ways, Pepsodent is bringing a new dental era. Already it has brought to millions whiter, cleaner, safer teeth. The peoples of fifty nations are being taught to use it. And their children will get life-long benefits which your childhood missed.



Why Men's Teeth

Glisten everywhere today

The film on teeth of men who smoke becomes especially discolored. But note how men's teeth glisten nowadays. Note how men and women, when they smile, show pretty teeth. These are Pepsodent effects, now attained by millions.

Pepsodent

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant, which whitens, cleans and protects the teeth without the use of harmful grit. Now advised by leading dentists the world over. Now on sale in two sizes at all drug stores.

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"The surgeon's hands must be delicate, but they must be strong. He needs a lace-maker's fingers and a seaman's grip. He must have courage he quick to think and prompt to act, he sure of himself and captain of the venture he commands."

"He must know the human body as a forester knows his wood; must know it even better than he, must know the roots and branches of every tree, the source and wandering of every rivulet, the banks of every alley, the flowers of every glade."

A SURGEON'S CASE BOOK.

In these striking phrases does Sir Frederick Treves, the famous surgeon describe the qualifications of the skilled surgeon in his new book of Reminiscences called *The Elephant Man*. (Cassell, 7s. 6d. net.)

Not to Africa, nor to Switzerland, nor to France does Sir Frederick go this time for his travels. But he turns over his old case book, and his mind recalls the bodies of men and women. There are some terribly tragic things in it. But the great thing to remember is the greatness of the men—the famous surgeons and doctors who are sufficient for these and able to deal with them. And Sir Frederick is a very great man, and has had an amazing career. The world will never know some of the things he has done.

THE IDOL WITH HANDS OF CLAY.

A surgeon, he says, "may be a clever manipulator and yet be mentally clumsy. He may even be brilliant, but heaven help the poor soul who has to be operated upon by a brilliant surgeon. Brilliance is out of place in surgery."

These phrases introduce the tragic story of "The Idol with Hands of Clay"—a man who operated on his wife on her own insistent request because she thought he was so brilliant. And when he bungled and she was dying—

"A smile, radiant, grateful, adoring, illuminated her face, and as he bent over her he hears her whisper—'Wonderful boy.'"

A WILD-EYED WOMAN.

A very moving story is told by Sir Frederick in his chapter on "Breaking the News." He recalls Sir William Jenner's statements of the essential in a medical man. "He needs three things. He must be honest, he must be energetic, and he must be kind. Sir Frederick then goes on to say—

"The most vivid displays of feeling that occur to my mind have been exhibited by mothers when the fate of a child is concerned. If her child be threatened a mother may become a tigress."

"I remember one such instance. I was quietly interviewing a patient in my consulting room when the door suddenly flew open and there burst in—a girl blown in by a gust of wind—a gasping wild-eyed woman with a little girl tucked under her arm like a puppy. Without a word of introduction she exclaimed in a hoarse whisper, 'He wants to take her foot off.' This sudden, unexplained lady was a total stranger to me. She had no appointment. I knew nothing of her. She might have dropped from the clouds. However, the elements of violence, confusion and terror that she introduced into my placid room were so explosive and disturbing that I begged my patient to excuse me and contacted, or rather impelled, the distraught lady into another room."

"Incidentally I may remark that she was young and very pretty; but she was evidently quite oblivious of her looks, her complexion, her dress, or her many attractions. I had before me a woman, so a good-looking woman is unconscious of being good-looking there is a crisis in progress."

A BASH REMARK.

"The story, which was told me in gasps and at white heat, was as follows. The child was a little girl of about three almost as pretty as her mother. She was the only child, and had developed tuberculous disease in one foot. The mother had taken the little thing to a young surgeon who appears to have let fall some rash remark as to taking the foot off. This was enough for the mother. She would not listen to another syllable. She, whom I came to know later as one of the sweetest and gentlest of women, changed at the moment to a wild animal—a tigress."

"Without a word she snatched up the baby and bolted from the house, leaving the child's sock and shoe on the consulting-room floor. She had been given my name as a possible person to consult, and had dashed off to my house, carrying the child through the streets with its bare foot and leg dangling in the air."

"On being admitted she asked which was my room. It was pointed out to her, and without more ado she flung herself in as I have described. The child, I may say, was beaming with delight. This dashing in and out of other people's houses and being carried through the streets without a sock or a shoe on her foot struck her as a delicious and exciting game."

"The mother's fury against my surgical colleague was almost inexpressible. If the poor man had suggested cutting off the child's head he could not have done worse. 'How dare he!' she gasped. 'How dare he talk of cutting off her foot? If he had proposed to cut off my foot I should not have minded. It would be nothing. But to cut off her little foot, this beautiful little foot, is a horror beyond words, and then look at the child, how sweet and wonderful she is! What wickedness!'"

"It was a marvellous display of one of the primitive emotions of mankind, a picture, in human guise, of a tiger defending her cub. By a happy good fortune, after many months and after not a few minor operations, the foot got well so that the glare in the eyes of the tigress died away and she remembered again that she was a pretty woman."

BREAKING THE NEWS.

Sir Frederick, on another occasion, had to tell the father of a beautiful girl—"his ever delightful companion and the joy and comfort of his life"—that her arm must immediately be amputated at the shoulder joint. The father had no suspicion of the gravity of the case. Sir Frederick had finally to "make known to him the bare and ghastly truth with as much gentleness as I could command."

(Continued on next page.)



Appreciation from All Quarters

For everyone who writes and testifies to the benefit received from Hall's Wine, the Great British Tonic for Health and Strength, there must be hundreds who do not take the trouble. But, judging from our files alone, its growth during nearly thirty years in the favour of doctors, nurses and patients is phenomenal.

A doctor writes: "For mental and physical exhaustion, I know nothing better than Hall's Wine. I take it myself when run down."

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"The wretched man listened to my discourse with apparent apathy, as if wondering what all this talk could mean and what it had to do with him. When I had finished he said nothing, but rising quietly from his chair, walked over to one side of the room and looked at a picture hanging on the wall. He looked at it closely and then, stepping back, with his head on one side, viewed it at a few feet distant. Finally he examined it through his hand screwed up like a tube. While so doing he said, 'That is a nice picture. I rather like it. Who is the artist? Ah! I see his name in the corner. I like the way in which he has treated the clouds, don't you? The foreground, too, with those sheep, is very cleverly managed.'"

"Then, turning suddenly to me, he burst out: 'What were you talking about just now? You said something. What was it? For God's sake say that it is not true! It is not true! It cannot be true!'"

Obviously it requires something more than skillful and strong hands to be a surgeon!

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"GLEN TARA" ... 4th June.
"GLENIFFER" ... 18th June.
"CARNARVONSHIRE" 2nd July.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel. Leaves Hongkong. Discharges.
"GLEN GARRY" ... 17th May, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLEN TARA" ... 31st May, Genoa, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"GLENIFFER" ... 14th June, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
"CARNARVONSHIRE" 1st June, London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

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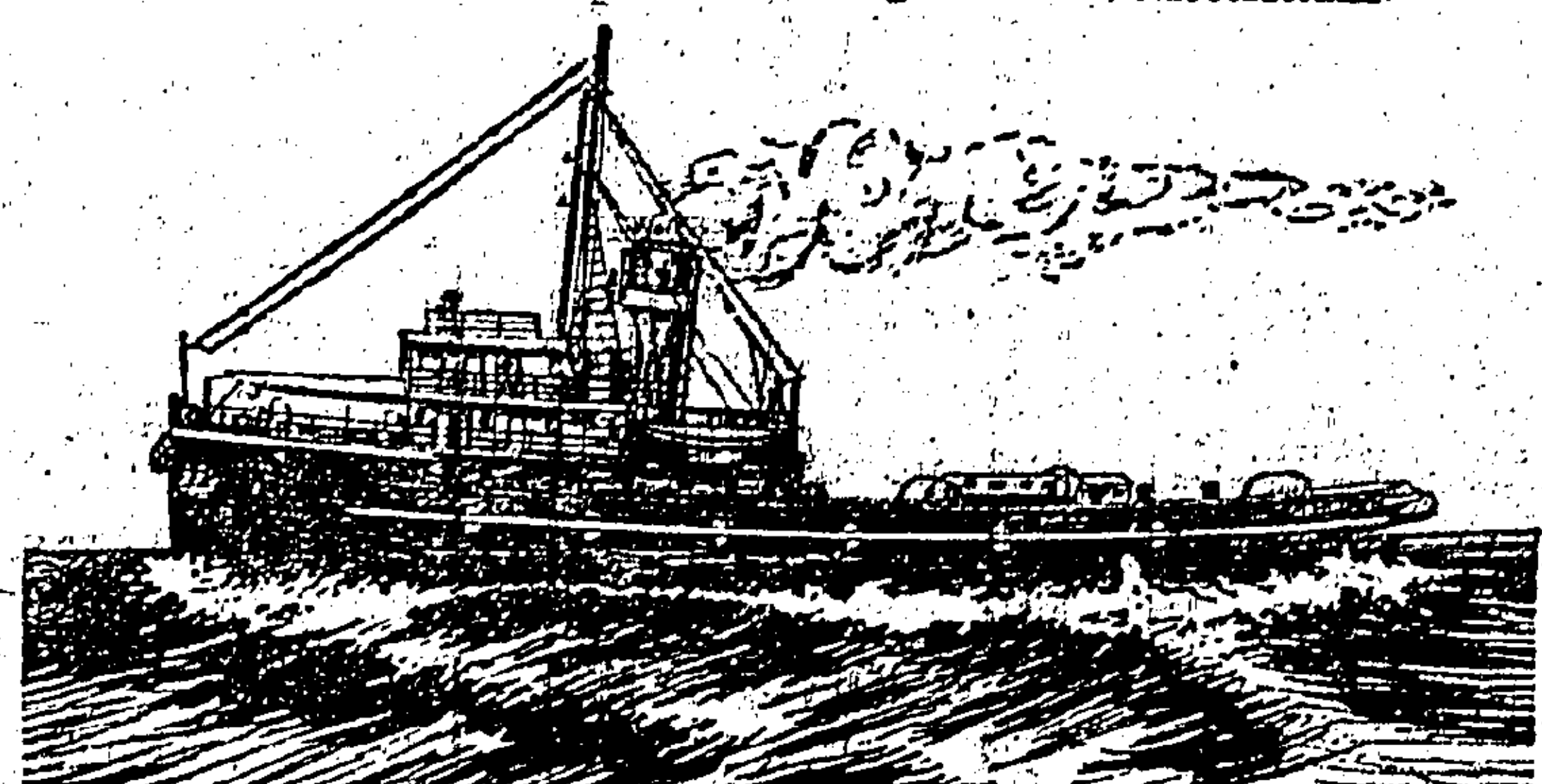
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

May 7th.
Winghang, British str., 2,672 tons, Capt. E. G. Rapson, from Hongkong, with coal.—Williamson & Co.

May 8th.
Africa Maru, Japanese str., 5,993 tons, Capt. Komiya, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Banquet Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

Calcutta, British str., 4,361 tons, Capt. R. J. Woodgett, from New York and Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Ho Hing, Chinese str., 1,303 tons, Capt. N. Boyce, from Dairen, with a general cargo.—Shun Tai Hong.

Koon Maru, Japanese str., 2,110 tons, Capt. T. Tagashira, from Mike, with coal.—M.B.K.

Moji Maru, Japanese str., 2,201 tons, Capt. N. Osawa, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Onderkirk, Dutch str., 4,911 tons, Capt. J. H. Gunther Mohr, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.C.J.L.

Pootling, British str., from Canton.

President Grant, American str., 8,405 tons, Capt. M. M. Jensen, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Admiral Oriental Line.

Song Bo, French str., from Canton.

Southern Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

Sunning, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. H. A. Wavell, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

May 8th.
Banquet Maru, for Keelung.
Campania, for Haiphong.
Cheong Yee, for Canton.
Chipping, for Canton.
Gama, for Amoy.
Haiphong, for Swatow.
Huihung, for Haiphong.
Kwanglung, for Swatow.
Kwintia, for Canton.
Mojito Maru, for Singapore.
President Grant, for Shanghai.
Proger, for Saigon.
Song Bo, for Haiphong.
Sunning, for Canton.
Tachung, for Canton.
Tung Hing, for K. C. Wan.

THE "MAURETANIA"

The combined log of the Cunarder Mauretania shows the following record of the ship since she left the hands of her builders. As a passenger ship, she has covered 850,000 miles and carried nearly 400,000 passengers, including her voyages during the war she has travelled over 1,000,000 miles. Moreover, she holds all the speed records and has further achieved the remarkable feat of maintaining an average of 231 knots on 27 consecutive runs across the Atlantic. Even more striking is the fact that on three recent successive voyages the times taken for the Atlantic crossing differed by less than five minutes.

ASIATIC COMPANY.

Presiding at a meeting of the Strangers' House for Asiatics held at Limehouse, Earl Winterton commented upon the admirable work of the Home, where nearly 1,600 Indians were cared for during the past year. He said that on Viscount Peel's direction Mr. Sir Cyril Cobb, Lord Edmund and Captain Seagrave, had been inspecting establishments in London and other seaports where Asiatic seamen were temporarily lodged. They had come to the unanimous conclusion that the only satisfactory place of the kind was this home. They had decided that there was an almost imperative need to standardise the conditions under which Asiatic seamen were received and provided for on their arrival at English ports.

O.S.K. TO ENLARGE FLEET.

OLD SHIPS TO BE RECONSTRUCTED.
MORE OIL-BURNERS.

At a meeting of the directors of the Osaka Steam Navigation Co. on April 20th plans were adopted for a considerable increase in the company's fleet and also for the reconstruction of a large number of the vessels so that oil fuel may be used in place of coal. As some of the improvements are to be made in the services subsidised by the Government, official sanction will be required, and the president of the company, Mr. Horo, went to Tokyo on Sunday to consult with the central authorities.

No details of the new plans have yet been published officially, but the main facts were confirmed at the O.S.K. office in Kobe yesterday (April 28th). Japanese papers of Osaka claim to have the authority of a director in stating that the amount of expenditure contemplated is about ¥10,000,000 for new construction and ¥2,000,000 for the conversion of some of the boats into oil burners. Some new steamers—the number is not stated—are to be put on the run to South Africa and South America, a subsidised line on which the O.S.K. at present has a monopoly. It is stated that the amount of freight offered for this run is very large, and that in some cases even bunker space has been used for cargo. However, the company has made no large profit out of the business owing to the comparatively low freight rates, and the directors have come to the conclusion that the only recourse is to lower running costs. The oil fuel will not only be cheaper in itself but will leave more space for cargo.

It is reported that the vessels trading to North America are to be reconstructed. The company's local services are also to be improved. A sister-ship to the Murasaki Maru is to be placed on the Beppu run.

STEARNS MAY BE BUILT IN ENGLAND.

The company's plans for financing the extension of the fleet are not known. The directors are said to contemplate approaching Messrs. Samuel, Samuel and Co., and in that case it is predicted that the new steamers will be built in Britain.

Japan Chronicle.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Akia Maru (Bombay line) left Kobe for Hongkong via ports on May 7th, and is expected here on May 14th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Muroran Maru (Calcutta line) left Calcutta for Hongkong via ports on May 6th, and is expected here on May 27th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru (American line) left Kobe for Hongkong via ports on May 7th, and is expected here on May 15th.

The s.s. Proteus (Blue Funnel) for Pacific Ports, left Cebu at daylight on May 6th for this port, and is due here to-day.

The s.s. Elenor (Blue Funnel) from Liverpool, left Singapore on May 5th for this port, and is due here to-morrow with the Brindisi Mail.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Aki Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 25th.

Angers (M.M.), due May 22nd.

Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 9th.

Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 21st.

Bordillon (M.M.), due May 11th.

Diamond (Blue Funnel), due May 25th.

Elenor (Blue Funnel), due May 10th.

Empress of Canada, due May 20th.

Genoa Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 16th.

Hakodate Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

Hakodate Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

Kakori Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 21st.

Myrmidon (Blue Funnel), due May 14th.

Osaka Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

Phenicia (Blue Funnel), due May 17th.

Sagami (P. & O.), due to-day, 8 a.m.

Tajima Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 10th.

Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 16th.

Teitoku (Blue Funnel), due May 31st.

Togohashi Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 8th at 12.0.—Pressure has decreased moderately at Shanghai and Tokyo, and slightly at Hongkong and the Loochoos and the Visayas. It has increased considerably over the Bonins.

The depression or typhoon is probably about halfway between Appari and the Bonins this morning. It may be filling up. The Bonins depression is now to the N.W. of Tokyo.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 8th May, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 10.41 inches, against an average of 13.67 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon 9th May, is as follows:—

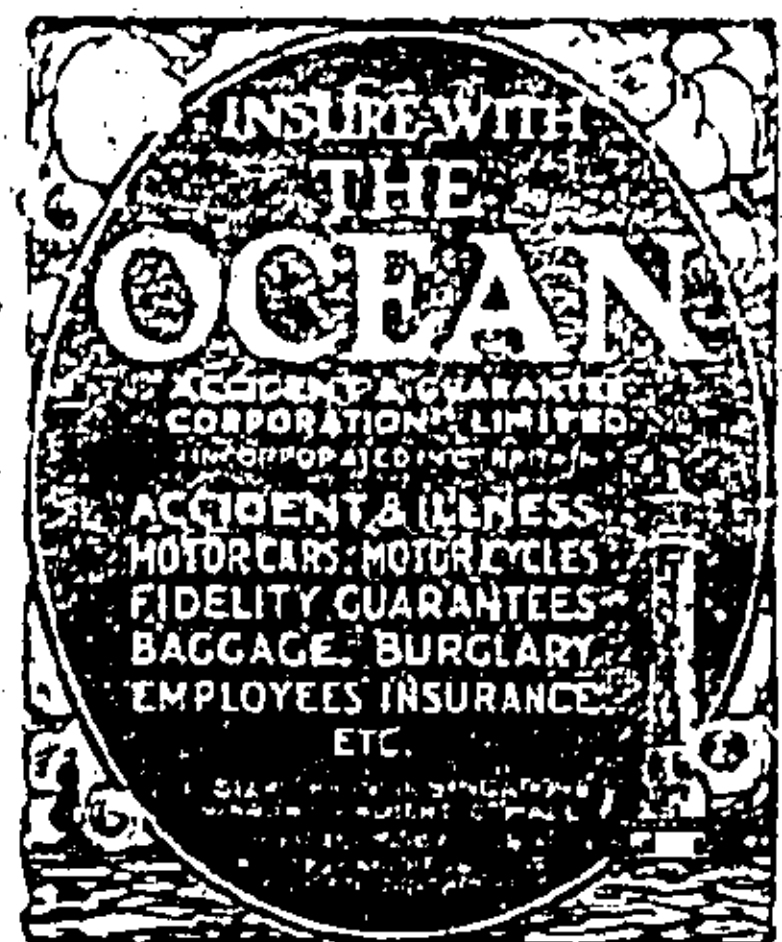
Direction: Force 4 or variable winds, light, fine.

Hongkong to Gap Rock N.W. or variable winds, light, fine.

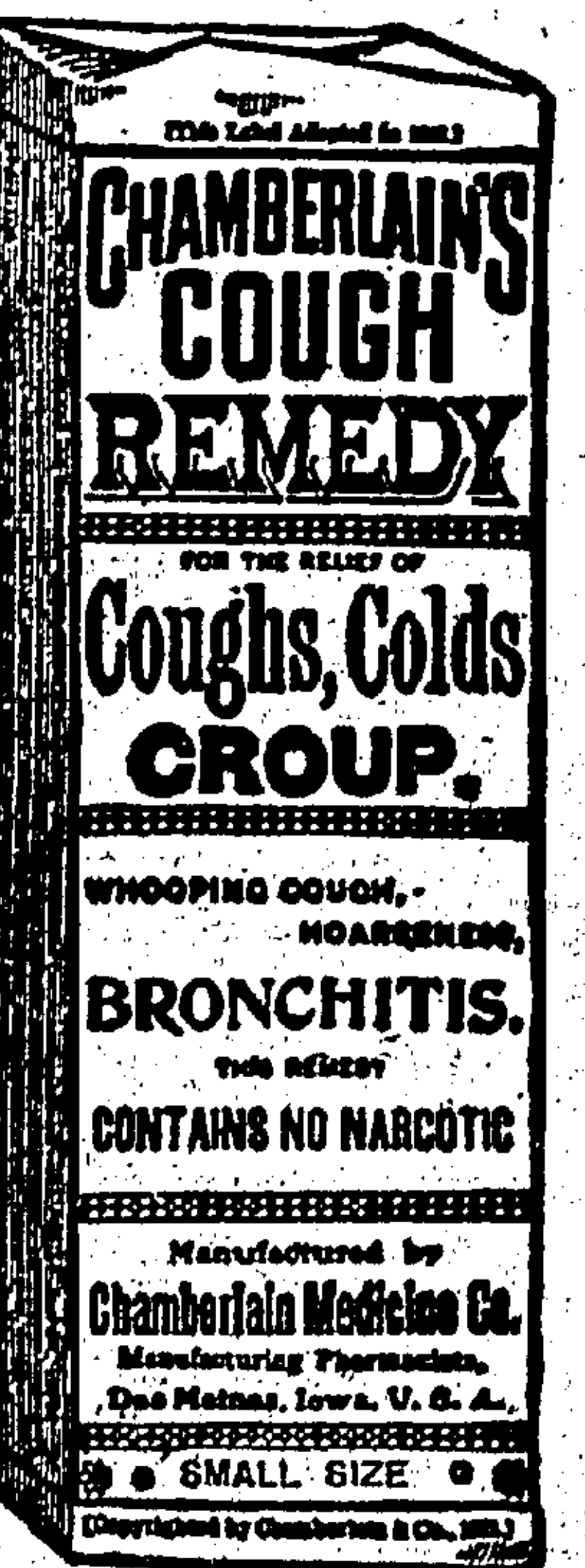
Formosa Channel: T. e. same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Formosa and Hongkong: T. e. same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: T. e. same as No. 1.



HONGKONG OFFICE.—
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HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec

	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver			From Canada	Due England
Empress Asia	May 17	June 4	Montcalm	June 1	June 8	
Empress Canada	June 2	June 18	Empress Scotland	June 9	June 15	
Empress Russia	June 14	July 2	Empress France	June 23	June 29	
Empress Australia	June 29	July 18	Empress Scotland	July 7	July 14	
Empress Asia	July 12	July 30	Montcalm	July 27	Aug. 3	
			Empress Scotland	Aug. 4	Aug. 10	

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Trans-continental Trains Daily. Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments and Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

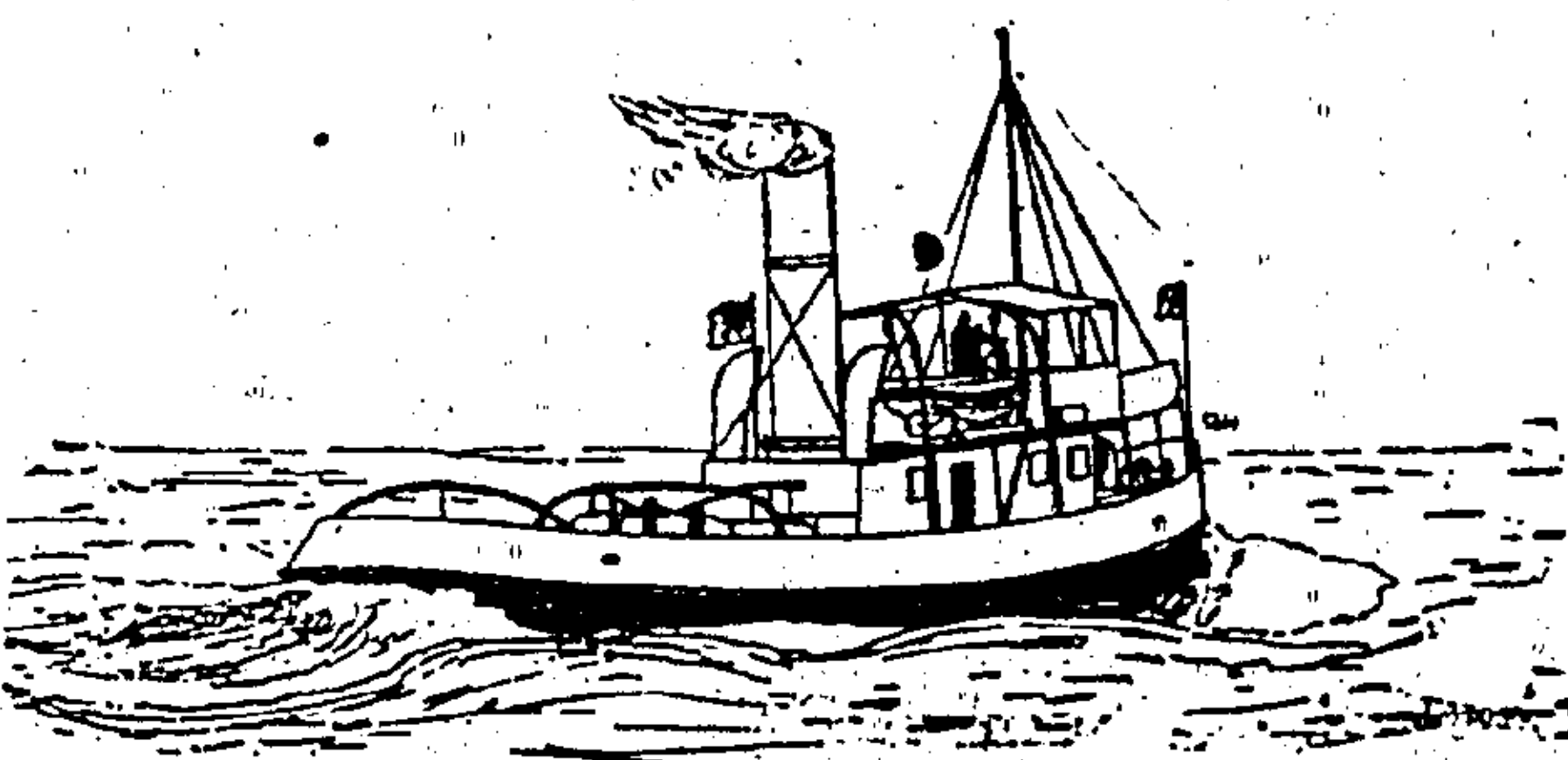
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Passenger Department: Tel. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
Freight and Express: Tel. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.

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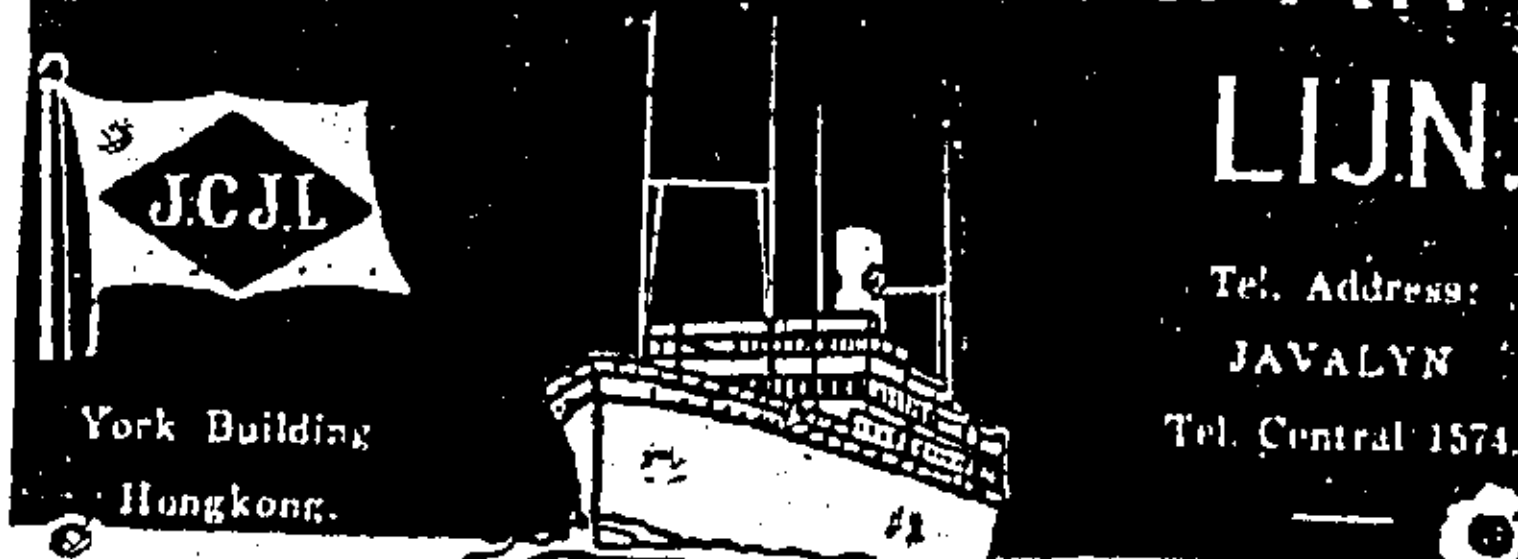
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builders of Vessels up to 1,500 Tons; Fast Steam Launches and Motor Craft of all kinds; Tugs, Barges, Oil Tankers, Light-draft and River Steamers; Vessels built and shipped for re-reconstruction abroad.



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STEAMERS	FROM	DEPARTURE OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TIKINI	JAVA	In port	11th May	SHANGHAI & JAPAN
TIJLEBOET	JAPAN	In port	11th May	BILITON & BATAVIA
TIJMANOEK	JAVA	14th May	17th May	SHANGHAI & DALNY
TIJSONDAH	NORTH CHINA	18th May	21st May	BILITON & BATAVIA
TIJLIWONG	JAPAN	20th May	24th May	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA

Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodations for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
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Regular monthly Service between

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Sailings, subject to alterations.

Arrivals from Europe.	
S.S. "OLDEKERK"	5th June.
S.S. "ZOSMA"	3rd July.

Sailings to Europe.

Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
"OOSTKERK"	Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	18th May
"OUDERKERK"	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremen	20th June

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings

General Agents.

N. Y. K.

ROUTING BY SHIP TO ALTERNATION

VI TORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

Through passage rates to Europe via America G.3435, G.3450, G.3500.

ITO MARU (calling Keelung) ... Saturday, 19th May.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Monday, 4th June.

M. SEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, etc.

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Thursday, 10th May, 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd May.

H. L. BURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM

DAKAR MARU ... due 1st half June.

L. H. POOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCE.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Thursday, 10th May.

TATSUNO MARU ... due 2nd half June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, etc.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 28th May.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 20th June.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

BURNAS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

KAWACHI MARU ... Middle June.

B. J. BAY via Singapore and Colombo.

HAODATE MARU ... Thursday, 10th May.

AKITA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th May.

CAJUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Bangkok.

MOJI MARU ... Wednesday, 9th May, Noon.

PENANG MARU ... Monday, 21st May.

NA. ASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 17th May.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAMO MARU ... Wednesday, 9th May, 10 a.m.

OSAKA MARU ... Thursday, 10th May.

KEIFUKU MARU ... Tuesday, 15th May.

For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central No. 391 & 392. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

Y. K. K.

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Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

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For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

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Tel. Central No. 155.

S. MITAHAI,
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Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750 Feet
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Sill (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

"CITY OF MANCHESTER" 8th June ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

"CITY OF FLORENCE" 10th May ... London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"CITY OF TOKIO" 8th June ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF TOKIO" 8th June ... Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
"CITY OF MANCHESTER" 2nd half July ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

"CITY OF TOKIO" "C" Class Steamer. Fare: Hongkong-London £12.0.0.

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For further particulars apply to:-

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"RURYLOCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th May.
"CITY OF BIRMINGHAM" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th May.
"OANPA" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th June.
"CITY OF PITTSBURG" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Captain's option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to:-

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HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Port of Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles
ANDRE LEBON	...	...	14th May
AMBOISE	...	...	25th May
CORDILLERE	6th April	11th May	12th June
ANGERS	20th April	22nd May	25th June
GHILL	4th May	3rd June	10th July
PORTHOS	18th May	17th June	24th July

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.
(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).A CLASS 1st Class, £25.0.0. B CLASS 1st Class, £20.0.0.
STEAMERS 2nd " £20.0.0. STEAMERS 2nd " £15.0.0.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

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"LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 11th May.
"MEINAM" loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK, about 30th May.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone: Central 740. 12
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

HAIFONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Friday, 11th May, at 12 Noon.
HAIPHONG ... Capt. J. B. Thompson ... Tuesday, 15th May, at 1 p.m.
HAIPHONG ... Capt. W. C. Farnham ... Friday, 18th May, at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to:-

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GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

SS.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KARHAR"	9,000	16th May, 4 p.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"RYANZA"	7,000	30th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SODAN"	6,700	13th June	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"LAORR"	5,250	13th June	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"SARDINA"	6,580	13th June	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	6,000	27th June	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,810	28th June	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,841	11th July	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,000	25th July	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SODAN"	6,000	28th July	Spain, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHYA"	9,017	8th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	18th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MACKDONIA"	10,819	18th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	18th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	3rd Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA" 5,905 13th May Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

FASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN" 4,000 2nd June (Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne).

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
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"SARDINA" 6,580 10th May, 10 a.m. Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"CHAKRATA" 5,638 17th May Kobe only.
"DELTA" 6,000 20th May Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SODAN" 6,000 24th May Shanghai only.

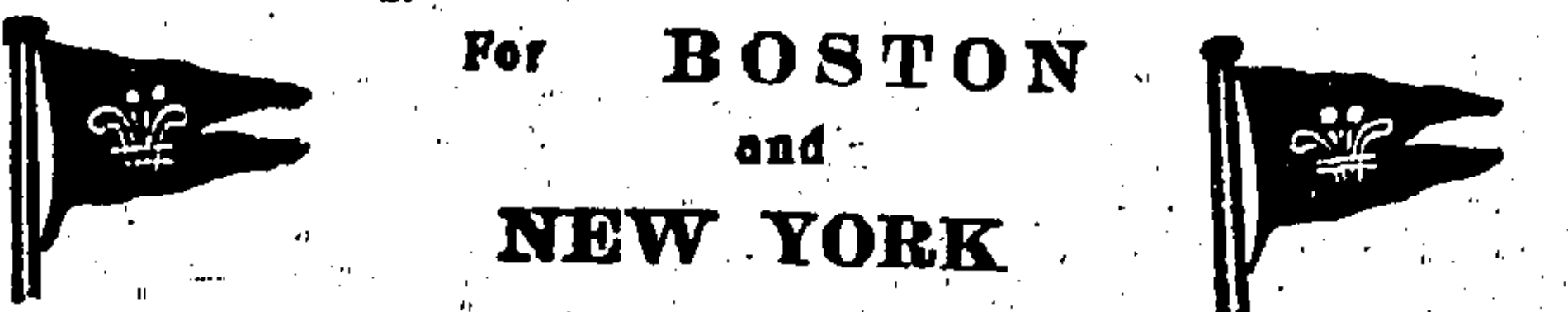
All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must deliver their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting on the carrying steamer.
First-class Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the action of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to:-
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22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

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SS. "EASTERN PRINCE" ... on or about 18th May.
SS. "ROMAN PRINCE" ... on or about 11th June.
SS. "GALIC PRINCE" ... on or about 1st July.

For Freight and full particulars apply to:-

Telephone: Central 3165
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FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,
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LONDON, BAMBURG, BUTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
"AMAZON MARU" (Omitting Marseilles) ... Sunday, 13th May
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOES & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon.
"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 1st June
"MATHA MARU" (calling at Penang) ... Monday, 21st May
"ALTA MARU" ... Tuesday, 5th June
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service
"KISHU MARU" ... Friday, 1st June
CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Colon, etc.
"VICORIA MARU" ... Wednesday, 6th June
VICTORIA, BRISTOL, TACOMA & VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan Ports. Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service."AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 16th May
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"HAMBURG MARU" ... Saturday, 7th July
JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Dairen, Kobe & Yokohama.
"SEIKO MARU" (Moji direct) ... Sunday, 20th May
"ATLAS MARU" ... Monday, 28th May
KEELING, SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers."KAIYO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.
"AMATEUR MARU" ... Thursday, 10th May
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to:
Tel. Central No. 490. K. SHIMA, Manager.**C. N. C.**
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
AMOY & WEIHAIWEI	"PAKHOI"	On 9th May, D.L.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 9th May, D.L.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 9th May, 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 9th May, Noon.
NEWCHOW & SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	On 10th May, Noon.
NEWCHOW & SHANGHAI	"SHUNING"	On 10th May, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"HUPING"	On 11th May, Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHUNKANG"	On 12th May, 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 13th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KUMICHO"	On 14th May, 4 p.m.
	"KAYING"	On 14th May, Noon.

Excellent Saloon accommodation, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Peking), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

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HONGKONG, PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	From Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila, Tientsin & Amoy Ports
"CHANGSHA"	31st May	26th May

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
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TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.U.S.S. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 10th May.
Leave Hongkong 10th May.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLANDPOINTS.

TO MANILA, SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "Muras" ... Due Hongkong 15th May.
Leave Hongkong 15th May.
U.S.S. "West Ivan" ... Due Hongkong 10th June.
Leave Hongkong 11th June.

*Omits Saigon.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

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INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA.**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED**REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON
For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

"KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 8th June.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORT.
PIRELLA having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

"NIPPON" ... sailing on or about 7th June.
"FIUME-L" ... sailing on or about 23rd June.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

"FIUME-L" ... sailing on or about 31st May.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

"UMSINGA" ... sailing on or about 31st May.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents

